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...NTHE—PARIS: Cold, possible ...mp. 35-39 (3—4). Tomorrow ...terday's temp. 41-36 (5-2). ...arly, occasional rain later ... Tomorrow cloudy. Yesterday ... CHANNEL: Rather ...asional showers. Temp. 32-52 ... Cloudy. Temp. 37-30 (3—1). ...23-32 (4-0).
...WEATHER—PAGE 2

...on-Pompidou ...ks in Azores for Dec. 13

By James Goldsborough

...v. 24 (IHT).—President Georges Pompidou and ...d Nixon will meet in the Azores on Dec. 13 and 14. ...d today, to attempt to solve the West's monetary ...roblems.

...cted meeting was announced here and in Wash... ...h sides saying that the Azores—Portuguese islands ...he mainland—was a mutually convenient meeting ...ench said that Mr. Nixon made it known several ...he would like to see Mr. Pompidou.

...statement from the Elysée Palace this afternoon ... to his coming visits to Peking and Moscow, Presi... ...ssed the desire to examine the international situation ...ent of the Republic." The statement said the two ...scuss current international problems and Franco-...ions."

...gton, press secretary Ron Ziegler said that the ...be "strictly business" and that Mr. Nixon would ...to Washington. He said both Bonn and London ...ed in advance of the trip.

...k. Nixon would be seeing other Western leaders be... ...Peking and Moscow, Mr. Ziegler said only that ...o the press if any other meetings are scheduled. ...said that the President would be accompanied to ...Secretary of State William P. Rogers, Secretary of ...ohn Connally and Henry A. Kissinger, his national ...

Pompidou's Aides

...ion will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Maurice ... Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. Por... Marcello Caetano will fly to the Azores to greet both ...ench sources said that the Portuguese had been ...en asked, and that by choosing the islands Mr. Nixon ...sing a European "tour." They also said it would have ...for him to have come to France now.

... pointed out simply that Mr. Nixon had already been ... as President.

... official statements did not say was that monetary ...uding trade, the U.S. surtax, exchange rates and ...en the two continents—would be the major theme of ...A French-American confrontation on these issues has ...evitable since Aug. 15, when the United States cut

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...ere unloaded in the major European centers ... and the price of gold hit its highest level in ...e months as speculation on a dollar devaluation ... Meanwhile, U.S. Treasury Under Secretary ...cker said yesterday that he does not expect ...coming ministerial meeting in Rome of the ... Ten to result in an interim settlement of the ... crisis. - Stories on Page 9.

...s to gold, hoping to force a revaluation of other major ...ase the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit. The French ...lue, instituting instead a two-tiered exchange market. ... at the time and is still felt that if the French had ...t the franc, a joint Common Market float against ...d have been achieved and Japan would have joined it. ...sources said tonight that Mr. Pompidou had agreed ...Mr. Nixon provided that the Group of Ten meeting in ...was to have been on Nov. 22 but which was canceled ...onnally's request—were rescheduled for Nov. 30, which

...s said that this would allow the Group of Ten— ...n-Communist industrialized nations—to discuss the ...ry and economic subjects and allow Mr. Pompidou to ... Dec. 3 and 4 with West German Chancellor Willy ...eeing Mr. Nixon.

...s said that the stage will then have been set for a ...n agreement that would end the deep monetary and ...ences between the two countries. They said that ...ailure of the meeting could well depend on the position ...kes at Rome. "If the Americans show signs of move-..." they said, "then we shall see with Brandt. Rome ...ginning of [monetary] détente."

...a confidence that the "block" to agreement would

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

TRADITION SERVED—British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home and Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith shaking hands after signing agreement in Salisbury. AP

Jubilation in Salisbury

Britain, Rhodesia Sign A Tentative Agreement

By Anthony Lewis

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Nov. 24 (NYT).—The six-year struggle between Britain and its rebellious territory of Rhodesia neared an end today as a constitutional settlement was agreed.

Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the Foreign Secretary, signed for Britain, Prime Minister Ian Smith, who declared Rhodesia independent in 1965, signed for its white minority government.

The terms will be announced in the two countries' Parliaments tomorrow. Broadly, they will confirm the present power of the 250,000 whites in Rhodesia but offer the 5 million Africans some guarantees against discrimination and the hope of eventual political control.

Even before the terms were known, an immediate excitement—even euphoria—swept through Salisbury. Blacks and whites crowded around the Rhodesia Herald building to buy copies of an extra carrying a one-word banner: "Yes."

Premature View

Another Herald headline said that Rhodesia's six years of unilateral independence—not recognized by any other country—were over. That was premature, for further steps will have to be taken before the settlement becomes effective.

First, there will have to be a canvass of black and white opinion to see whether the terms are acceptable to the "Rhodesian people as a whole." Britain is committed to that as the fifth of its five principles for a Rhodesian settlement.

This test of opinion will be undertaken early next year. It will probably be carried out by a small group, perhaps including members from countries in the Commonwealth.

Second, the British Parliament will have to approve the terms. The Conservative government will ask it to do so—after the test of Rhodesian opinion—by presenting a bill to grant this country legal independence.

The Rhodesian Parliament will also have to make some changes in its constitution and laws to conform with the settlement. For one, it will undoubtedly have to amend the constitutional provision that now bars Africans from having more than half the seats in Parliament.

Until all those steps have been taken, Britain will maintain economic sanctions against Rhodesia. It could be months before a dénouement.

Nevertheless, the excitement in Salisbury had a firm basis. Sir Alec and British Prime Minister Edward Heath really wanted a settlement. And they are certainly going to do all they can now to bring it off.

The Labor party is almost certain to criticize the terms as inadequate. The United Nations will also be critical, because the agreement will leave power in the hands of the white minority. But the odds are that Britain will conclude the settlement early next year.

Sir Alec spent 10 hard days here negotiating with Mr. Smith and talking with other Rho-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

GATT Secretary Urges End of U.S. 10% Import Tax

GENEVA, Nov. 24 (UPI).—Olivier Long, general secretary of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, appealed today for an immediate reversal of protectionist policies before irreparable damage is done to the world's trading system.

Mr. Long told the annual conference of GATT's 80 member nations that the present situation "is more menacing than at any time since the end of World War II."

"The most urgent task is to seek the elimination or neutralization of the most dangerous trade-restrictive measures," he said.

Pakistani Reserves Called Up

India Admits Its Tanks Crossed Into E. Pakistan

NEW DELHI, Nov. 24 (Reuters).—An Indian government spokesman tonight admitted that, as a measure of self-defense, Indian tanks had gone a short distance into East Pakistan on Sunday. But they had been withdrawn after a few hours, he said.

The spokesman said it was found necessary to modify previous instructions to Indian troops not to cross the border because "opposition forces were seen advancing in tanks."

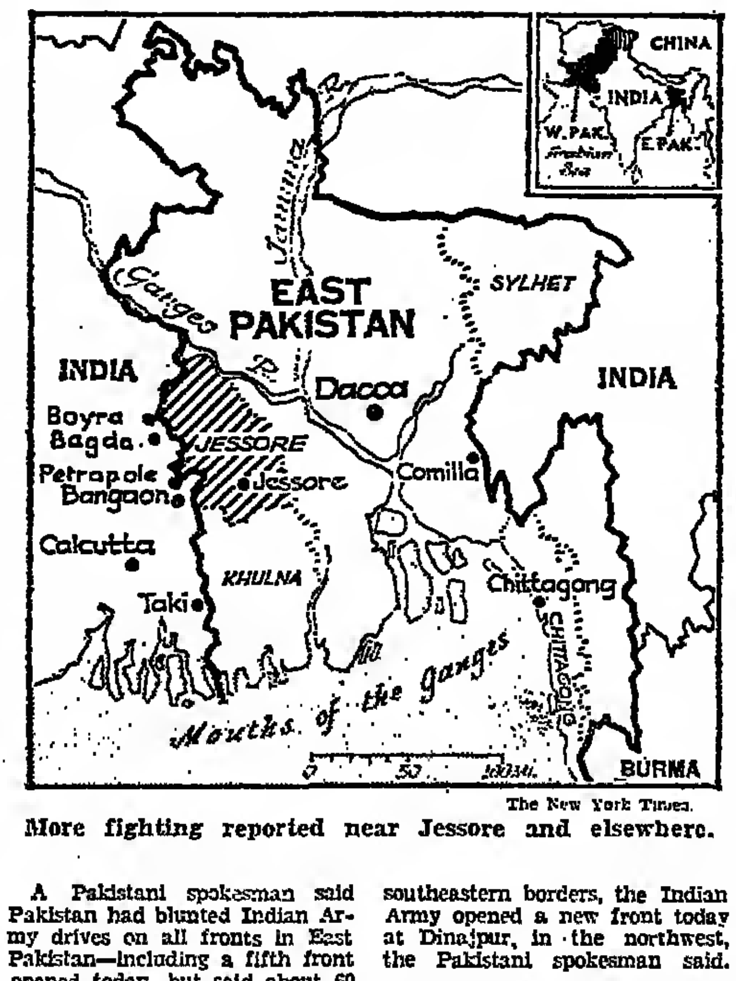
He elaborated on a statement by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi earlier today in Parliament in which she said 13 Pakistani tanks were destroyed on Sunday when they moved forward under heavy artillery cover against Indian border positions in the Boyra area of West Bengal State, 70 miles northeast of Calcutta.

Mrs. Gandhi said "the local Indian military commander took appropriate action to repulse the Pakistani attack," but she did not indicate whether the border had actually been crossed.

She added that "we have instructed our troops not to cross the borders except in self-defense."

The Indian spokesman said this order was a modification of previous instructions not to cross the frontier under any circumstances.

In Karachi, Pakistan called up its military reservists today. All servicemen who were on leave pending retirement, and ex-sailors under the age of 50, except those released on medical grounds, were called up. The number of men involved in the call-up was not known. India mobilized some of its reserves last month.



The New York Times.
More fighting reported near Jessore and elsewhere.

A Pakistani spokesman said Pakistan had blunted Indian Army drives on all fronts in East Pakistan—including a fifth front opened today—but said about 60 square miles of its territory were in Indian hands.

After drives across the western, eastern, northeastern and southeastern borders, the Indian Army opened a new front today at Dinajpur, in the northwest, the Pakistani spokesman said.

Some military experts in Karachi saw the multipronged Indian attacks as an attempt to disperse the Pakistani Army's strength. There was also speculation that, if the Indians broke through on the Comilla front, they might push onwards to the west to link up with Indian forces driving from the east toward the Jessore area, cutting East Pakistan across its waist. But it was emphasized that there was no sign of a penetration deep enough yet to make this a practical maneuver.

Senior Pakistani officers, according to diplomatic sources, said, however, that Indian forces had captured large areas around Jessore and near Chittagong in the southeast.

Pakistani officials charged that India was attacking to help East Pakistani rebels seize a sufficiently large area of East Pakistan to declare an independent Bangla Desh (Bengal nation).

'To the Last Man'

Meanwhile, people in Karachi and other cities pressed ahead today with the work of digging trenches and intensifying blackout and other civil defense precautions. They were spurred on by warnings to India, broadcast over Pakistan radio, that the country would "defend every inch of our territory to the last man."

In New Delhi, the Indian spokesman said the Indian tanks that crossed into East Pakistan Sunday did not penetrate far and were probably there only for a few hours. There were no Indian troops or military equipment of any kind inside East Pakistan now, he added.

Sources in New Delhi said the Indian tanks had gone about 1,000 yards inside East Pakistan.

The spokesman said some Indian tanks may have been dam-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

China Tells UN to Shelve Arms Conference

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 24 (AP).—China proposed today that the General Assembly shelve the Soviet plan for a world conference on disarmament, at least for the present.

In a major policy speech before the 131-nation assembly, Deputy Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua called for a fresh start on disarmament efforts which should be preceded by full consultations on procedure.

Mr. Chiao said the Soviet Union "has neither set out a clear aim nor put forward practical steps for its attainment." He said the proposed conference would become "a permanent club for endless discussions... and we cannot agree to it."

Before any sort of serious talks can begin, he said, the Soviet Union and the United States must act to reduce the threat of a nuclear war by agreeing:

- Not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.
- To dismantle all nuclear bases set up on the territories of other countries and withdraw all their nuclear armed forces and all nuclear weapons and means of delivery from abroad.

Mr. Chiao said Peking was not opposed in principle to a world disarmament conference, if these conditions are met, but it should be attended by the heads of governments of all countries.

As to whether such a conference should be held within or outside the United Nations, he said this was open for discussion.

'Empty Papers'

He discounted the results achieved over the years through disarmament talks, declaring that despite the many resolutions adopted "these resolutions remain but empty papers that are utilized by the two superpowers to hoodwink world opinion."

Mr. Chiao returned to his attacks on the superpowers. He described the partial nuclear test ban and the treaty to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons as being "in essence a camouflage for their own nuclear arms expansion in the name of nuclear disarmament" and a means of consolidating their power and "carrying out nuclear blackmail" against Asian, African and Latin American countries.

He said many smaller countries are fighting for their existence and should not be expected to disarm. He mentioned especially Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, the Palestinian Arabs and the African territories struggling for independence.

"It is entirely just," he said, "for the people of the world and all peace-loving countries to demand that those two superpowers withdraw to their own countries all their military bases on foreign soil, and to demand the adoption of effective measures to prevent nuclear war.

"The General Assembly of the United Nations is duty-bound to take effective and not perfunctory, earnest and not superficial measures to satisfy these just demands and prevent the danger of a new world war, particularly of a nuclear war."

Mr. Chiao said that China has been compelled to develop nuclear weapons because it is under the nuclear threat of the two superpowers and that China's nuclear weapons are solely for the purpose of self-defense and for breaking the superpowers' nuclear monopoly.

He added that until "the realization of the complete prohibition and thorough destruction

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

...racken Quits Economic Panel

...rt Stein ...ir Team ...Advisers

...d Farris

...N, Nov. 24 (IHT). ... Press Secretary ...ay announced the ...aul W. McCraken ...f the President's ...nomic Advisers.

...ion will be effec... ...r. McCracken will ...ofessorship at the ...ichigan. His re... been postponed ...r because of the ...15 of the admin... economic policy.

... President Nixon ... appointment of ...vice-chairman of ...succeed Mr. Mc-

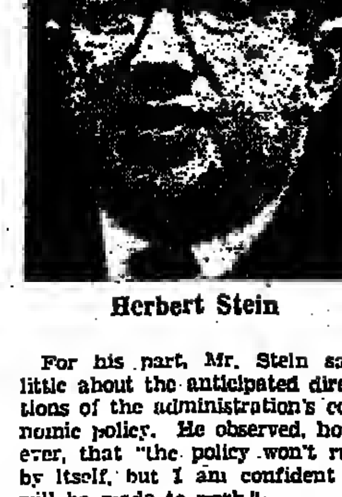
Since 1969

...an economist and ...strategist of the ...ase-2 economic ...een a member of ...council since Mr. ...fice in January. ...d member of the ...rik S. Houthakker.

Mr. Nixon's Coun... ...c Advisers is not ...ing a substantial ...administration's .... For one thing, ...ary John B. Con... the undisputed ...n the President's ...as Phase-2 which ...hree-month wage... ...kes hold.

...r. Stein had a ... developing the ...ze imposed Aug. ...the Phase-2 wage, ... control program

Paul W. McCracken



Herbert Stein

which succeeded it. He was one of a small group of top White House advisers who went to Camp David, Md., to help the President plan the administration's dramatic new policy, which imposed a 10-percent surcharge on imports and cut the dollar loose from gold.

He headed the presidential panel drafting the Phase-2 machinery which went into operation Nov. 13.

Mr. Ziegler told newsmen the President regretted Mr. McCracken's leaving the administration and felt he had made an enormous contribution by the "wisdom and clarity of expression" of his views in what was "probably the most difficult period in the 25-year history of the economic council."

Both Mr. McCracken and Mr. Stein were present at the White House news briefing. The outgoing chairman praised Mr. Stein as a "brilliant economist of international reputation."

For his part, Mr. Stein said little about the anticipated directions of the administration's economic policy. He observed, however, that "the policy won't run by itself, but I am confident it will be made to work."

'A Great Debt'

He praised Mr. McCracken and said, "The country owes him a great debt for the advice he has given the government and I am sure the country will realize this more fully in the future, if it does not recognize it now."

The administration's performance in the economic field is expected to become a major—perhaps a dominant—issue in next year's presidential campaign. In the nearly three years of the Nixon administration, the economy has been plagued by continuing inflation, growing unemployment, a critical rise in the balance-of-payments deficit and recently a sharply declining stock market.

Federal Family Planning Official Sees Trend to Sterilization in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (UPI).—The government's top family planning official believes that the husband or wife in 20 percent of the nation's families will have been sterilized for birth-control reasons by 1975.

The prediction was made yesterday by Dr. Louis B. Hellman, the Health, Education and Welfare Department's deputy assistant secretary for population and family planning. Sterilization figures are not up to date but a 1965 study revealed that only 8 percent of married women between the ages of 18 and 39 had been sterilized.

"Sterilization is a legitimate method of family planning," Dr. Hellman said in a speech. "There is evidence that sterilization is becoming more popular now."

One reason for more sterilizations, he said, is that many women do not want to take birth-control pills. "Why should she be restricted to the small or real risks of daily taking a pill?" he asked.

UPI.
Premier Alexei Kosygin speaking yesterday.

Kosygin Urges Improvement In Trade Relations With U.S.

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Nov. 24 (NYT).—Premier Alexei N. Kosygin presented the government's five-year plan to the Supreme Soviet today and announced plans to surpass the United States' current total production level within four years.

And, with Secretary of Commerce Maurice H. Stans seated among the 1,517 deputies in the Great Kremlin Palace, the Soviet premier added that there was a potential "for broad development of Soviet-American economic relations." But he called on the United States to give up its attempts to discriminate against the Soviet Union in trade, financing and shipping.

"For Soviet-American relations to develop," Mr. Kosygin cautioned, "the United States ought to give up its attempts to discriminate against the Soviet Union in questions of trade, financing and shipping."

Actually, President Nixon lifted some of the barriers for trade with the Soviet Union in June. These included removal of special licensing rules and a requirement that 50 percent of American exports be shipped in U.S. vessels.

Mr. Stans, who is here on an 11-day visit to promote a growth of trade between the two superpowers from its present low level, attended the joint session of the bicameral legislature at the invitation of Mr. Kosygin.

The five-year plan, covering the period 1971-75, follows essentially the directives approved last April by the 24th party congress and published in the Soviet press. They called for continued stress on heavy industry as the basis of national defense combined with broader provisions for consumer welfare.

In presenting the final version of this economic program, the Soviet premier reverted to the theme of economic rivalry with the United States that had been largely avoided by the present leadership since it removed Nikita S. Khrushchev from power in 1964.

"By 1975," Mr. Kosygin said, "total industrial and agricultural output of the U.S.S.R. will exceed the present production level of the United States."

The prediction, reminiscent of similar unfulfilled forecasts by Mr. Khrushchev in the early 1960s, appears based on Soviet

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

S. Vietnamese Penetrating Cambodia in a 4-Front Push

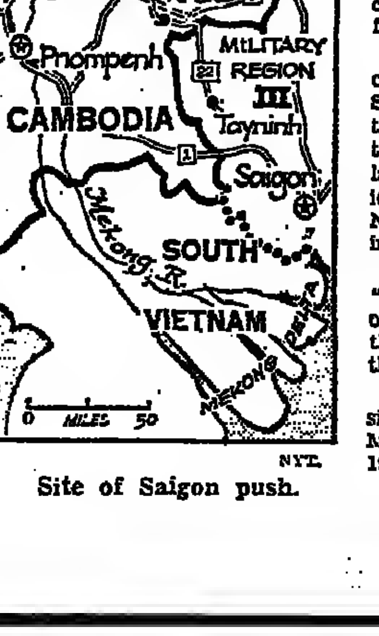
SAIGON, Nov. 24 (UPI).—South Vietnamese armor and paratroopers were reported today to be probing west along Highway 7 from the Cambodian town of Krek and to be moving into the Chup rubber plantation, the site of suspected enemy sanctuaries in the area, 100 miles northwest of Saigon.

The South Vietnamese said they had sent three battalions of paratroopers—2,000 men—into the Chup plantation in the drive to forestall a North Vietnamese offensive in the dry season.

Other South Vietnamese troops were said to have moved into positions along the western border of Tay Ninh Province in South Vietnam and to have begun building artillery bases and landing strips for a push into northern Svay Rieng Province in Cambodia.

The South Vietnamese also said they had opened a front far southwest of Chup along the Gulf of Siam coast, and had oc-

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)



NYT.
Site of Saigon push.

Rhodesian Settlement Terms Eagerly Awaited

Accord Provokes Relief, Disbelief in London

By John M. Lee

LONDON, Nov. 24 (NYT).—The agreement between Britain and Rhodesia's white rulers was greeted with relief in London today by those who saw an end at last to a decade-long diplomatic headache.

But there was also wide skepticism over the terms Britain was able to extract in exchange for granting legal independence to the Ian Smith regime. The terms are to be made public tomorrow in London and Salisbury.

Opposition Labor party members expressed fears that the terms would not provide adequately for the aspirations of Rhodesia's black majority.

Arthur Bottomley, Commonwealth secretary in the Labor government when Rhodesia unilaterally declared independence in 1965, reaffirmed his party's view that there should be no legal independence for Rhodesia before black majoriy rule.

Failure Foreseen

He said that any interim agreement would fail "because Africans will realize they cannot get what they want by democratic and peaceful development, and they will be turning more and more to violence."

Among black Africans in London, there was hostility.

"We fear there has been a sell-out," a spokesman commented at the Tanzanian High Commission (embassy). A spokesman for Frelizi, a new organization representing the two banned African political parties in Rhodesia, said: "As far as we are concerned, we *reject* the *settlement*."

In London, Conservative politicians were jubilant, although fierce opposition attacks are expected. Prime Minister Edward Heath cabled congratulations to Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the Foreign Secretary, who, at 68, appears to have crowned his long political career with a settlement that many had thought impossible.

Sir Alec is due back in London early tomorrow and he is sheduled to make a detailed report to the House of Commons in the afternoon. Already there is conjecture that Sir Alec, who served a trying term as prime minister in 1963-64, will take this moment of apparent triumph to retire from public life.

Lord Goodman, troubleshooter for Labor and Conservative governments alike, who paved the way for the Rhodesian agreement with his own negotiations since last June, returned to London today in an elated mood. But he would not disclose any details of the accord.

The stock market also reacted favorably. Share prices rose for companies, such as tobacco firms, that have been shut out of Rhodesia by the economic embargo against the Smith regime.

African Acceptance

The embargo, initiated by Britain and taken up by the United Nations, is expected to continue into the new year despite today's agreement. This is because the agreement must face the major hurdle of acceptance by Rhodesia's African majority before ratification by the British Parliament.

The Labor party announced today that a party delegation, including Denis Healey, the opposition critic on foreign affairs, would visit Rhodesia to make sure that any settlement enjoys the approval of the Rhodesian people as a whole.

A further unresolved issue is the settlement of financial claims between Britain and Rhodesia, which are said to leave Rhodesia the debtor by about £100 million. These claims represent the dividends and profits of British companies frozen in Rhodesia and Rhodesian government bonds and other assets frozen in London.

As far as the political outlook is concerned, government ministers said tonight that they did not expect any great difficulty in getting parliamentary approval of the settlement terms and a subsequent bill conferring legal independence on Rhodesia.

UN Criticizes Britain

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 24 (Reuters).—A committee consisting of the whole of the UN General Assembly today adopted a resolution strongly deploring Britain's "continued refusal" to bring down the white minority Rhodesian regime and to transfer power on the basis of majority rule.

The assembly's Decolonization Committee voted despite having been informed that Britain and Rhodesia had agreed on a settlement and that a British statement on the settlement's terms would be made to the Security Council tomorrow.

Eighty-nine states voted for the resolution and 10 against. Thirteen countries abstained.

Russia Attacks Accord

MOSCOW, Nov. 24 (NYT).—The Soviet Union today denounced the settlement of the Rhodesian dispute as a "betrayal of the interests of the African majority."

Tass, the official press agency, said that the accord "will go down in history as an undisguised and shameful collusion between the imperialists and their racist henchmen in Africa."

S. Africa Pleased

PRETORIA, South Africa, Nov. 24 (UPI).—Prime Minister John Vorster said today that be was "happy" about the Rhodesian settlement "for the sake of Rhodesia, Southern Africa and the free world."

"I want to congratulate the leaders of both sides for the statesmanship they have shown," the South African leader said after a cabinet meeting.

Qualified Approval

KAMPALA, Uganda, Nov. 24 (UPI).—A Uganda government spokesman said today that the settlement would be welcomed by "all people who want justice" provided that there would be no *independence before majority* rule is established.

Uganda would welcome the settlement "if the agreement indicates clearly that Rhodesia's first step will be to renounce [its unilateral declaration of independence] and if the agreement is consistent with the principle of no independence before majority rule," he said.

There was no immediate reaction from the Zambian government. But officials in the Foreign Ministry there were working on a protest statement, according to sources close to the government.

Jubilation in Salisbury

Britain and Rhodesia Agree On Terms for Independence

(Continued from Page 1)

desians. That is an astonishing time for a British foreign secretary to spend abroad on a single diplomatic objective, and it shows how greatly he prized this agreement.

In the middle of the negotiations, the British side was discouraged about the chance of a settlement. It appeared that Mr. Smith was backing away from the minimum concessions required, as he had in 1966 and 1968 in talks with Labor Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

The breakthrough apparently came on Monday and yesterday. Today, the two sides met for what turned out to be just a formal signing ceremony.

At 11:15 a.m., Sir Alec and Mr. Smith came out of the prime minister's office smiling broadly and waving. It was the first really sunny day since the British got here.

After Sir Alec drove off, reporters asked Mr. Smith whether he was happy.

"Yes," he said.

Would Rhodesians be happy?

"Yes."

Would black Rhodesians be happy?

"We have the happiest Africans in the world," Mr. Smith said.

The British delegation left at *once on the 16-hour flight home.* Sir Alec will make a statement in the House of Commons tomorrow afternoon, probably after reporting to the cabinet. He will be questioned, and then there will be a debate next week.

Mr. Smith will announce the terms at the same hour in his Parliament tomorrow. But there will be no questions, and Parliament will adjourn until after the test of the settlement's acceptability next year.

Thus Mr. Smith is keeping careful control of his own political situation. But the immediate reaction to the bare news of the settlement—evidently reflecting delight at the idea of rejoining the world community and ending the pariah status—indicated that he would have broad support in his own white electorate. Various business and farm groups expressed general approval.

On the African side, there was also a quick excitement at the news. An African reporter who toured townships said that this feeling was mixed with concern at the possibility that the terms could amount to "a sellout."

Sellout Denied

The British, while keeping silent on the terms, said firmly that they were not a sellout. The Foreign Office spokesman, John Leahy, said:

"They are fully in accordance with the five principles, and *I believe* that when you have a chance to see them you will agree."

The first four of the five principles call for unimpeded progress toward majority rule, guarantees against regressive amendments to the constitution, immediate improvement in the Africans' political status and progress toward ending racial discrimination.

In addition to the constitutional terms, Sir Alec also signed today an agreement for heavy British economic aid. This agreement, also to be made public tomorrow, will probably be used primarily for African education.

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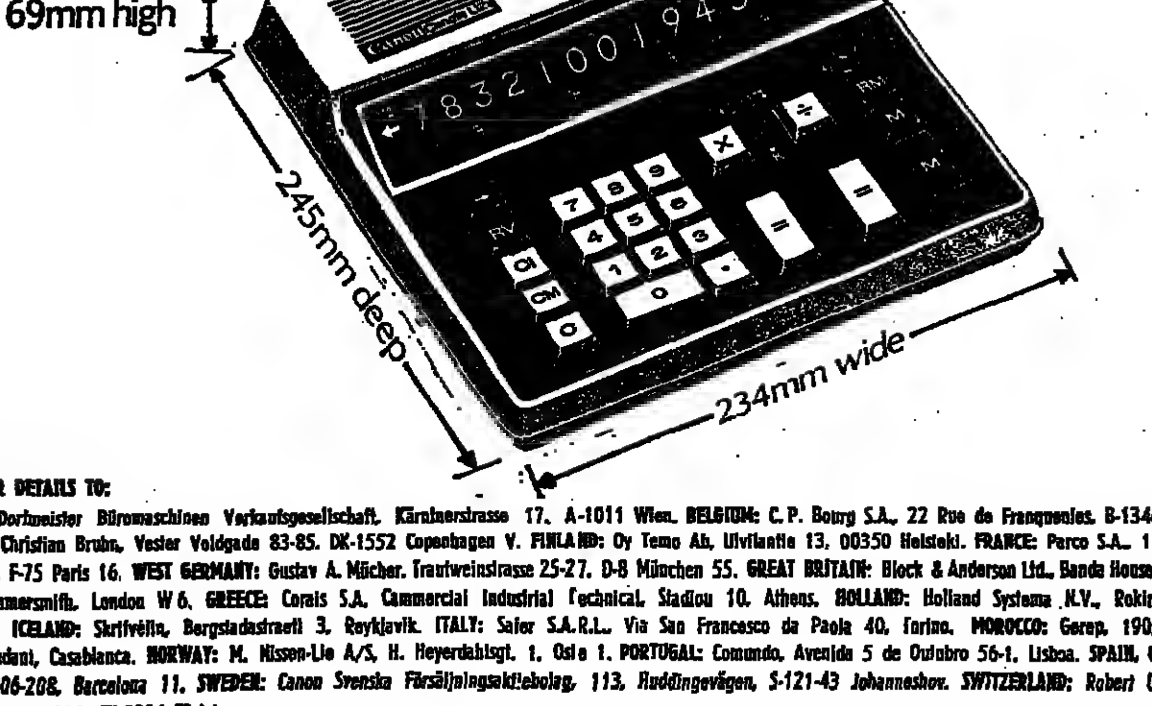

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TUNING IN—Chinese delegates adjusting earphones on making their first appearance at the UN Security Council. Huang Hua, writing, addressed council on Tuesday. Associated Press.

India Says Its Tanks Crossed Into East Pakistan on Sunday

(Continued from Page 1)

aged in the encounter, but none were lost.

As Mrs. Gandhi spoke in Parliament, reports continued to reach New Delhi of advances throughout East Pakistan by Mukti Bahini (East Pakistan Liberation Force) guerrillas.

Mrs. Gandhi appealed to Indians to remain calm in the face of Pakistani war threats. She said India would not declare a state of emergency, as Pakistan did yesterday, "unless further aggressive actions by Pakistan compel us to do so in the interest of national security."

She described as "wholly untrue . . . Pakistani propaganda that we are engaged in an undeclared war and have mounted massive attacks with tanks and troops."

She described the shooting down of three Pakistani Sabre jets over the Boyra area last Sunday "as purely a local action."

She appealed to the Indian people to remain unruffled, and added: "It has never been our intention to escalate the situation or start a conflict."

The Press Trust of India news agency reported that East Pakistani guerrilla forces were converging today on the town of Meherpur, three miles inside East Pakistan, in the Kushtia district.

Farther south along the West Bengal border, the guerrillas gained control of Jibannagar and Mahespur and were advancing southeast toward the major town of Jessore, PTI said.

The agency said many border checkpoints had been occupied as Pakistani forces retreated. Rail and road links between Mymensingh and the East Pakistani capital of Dacca had been disrupted by guerrilla explosives, it said.

The Indian government said in a statement tonight that Pakistani artillery continued to shell Indian territory in Assam and West Bengal.

In Karachi, a Pakistani spokesman said that the Indians were using Soviet 130-mm guns to shell Jessore. He said the guns may be placed just inside the Pakistani border or on the edge of the Indian side of the frontier.

Pakistan International Airlines was continuing to operate flights between East and West Pakistan without interruption of its schedule, the spokesman said.

U.S. Weighs Evacuation

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (Reuters).—The United States is considering whether to evacuate Americans from East Pakistan, State Department officials said today. They estimated there were about 300 U.S. citizens in East Pakistan, mostly around Dacca.

U.K. Advises Departures

LONDON, Nov. 24 (Reuters).—Britons in Pakistan's border areas with India have been advised to move to safer regions, the deputy foreign secretary, Joseph Godber, said in Parliament today. He said the possibility of a United Nations Security Council meeting on the crisis was constantly in the British government's mind, but that neither India nor Pakistan was as yet ready to call a meeting.

Germans Leave Lahore

RAWALPINDI, Pakistani, Nov. 24 (AP).—Nearly 40 West German aid technicians and businessmen arrived here today from Lahore as foreigners started an exodus from the possible battlefront along West Pakistan's border with India.

2 Food Ships Mined

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 24 (UPI).—Two UN relief ships loaded with food for East Pakistan refugees were mined and put out of commission Monday night, a UN spokesman said yesterday.

The spokesman said that one of the ships was disabled in Chittagong harbor. It was not immediately known where the other was mined. There were no casualties.

The vessels were described as "minibulkers," small ships provided by the United States for ferrying cargoes across Chittagong harbor and up rivers.

At the same time, the UN spokesman said that the Pakistani Army had seized six UN trucks used for the transport of food supplies. Two were returned after a UN protest but it was not certain what happened to the others.

UN Aides Quit Dacca

BANGKOK, Nov. 24 (AP).—Thirty-five UN relief workers flew to Bangkok from Dacca today because of the worsening situation.

A senior UN officer who came with the group said the situation in Dacca was "very tense." He said the Mukti Bahini had announced that UN relief workers would be attacked.

U.S. Contacts Bengali Rebels

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (UPI).—The United States, in its efforts to cool the tensions between India and Pakistan, has taken the unusual step of contacting representatives of the East Pakistani dissidents who wish to form an independent nation.

State Department officials said the U.S.-rebel contacts took place somewhere on the Indian subcontinent and consisted largely of asking questions about a possible future accommodation between the dissidents and the Pakistani central government.

The officials said the United States had simultaneously been *urging restraint* on the Bangla Desh (Bengal Nation) leaders and appealing to them to allow humanitarian assistance to go forward.

Presents 5-Year Plan

Kosygin Urges Improvement In Trade Relations With U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

calculations that are contested by American economists.

Attempts to compare the potentials *of the two countries*, aside from being hampered by problems of definitions and prices in different economic systems, usually do not reflect the even greater discrepancies in living levels of the average citizen of the United States and the Soviet Union.

In another speech before the Supreme Soviet, Finance Minister Vasily F. Garbuzov disclosed that for the fourth consecutive year no significant increase was planned in the defense item of the *government budget.*

It reached 17.7 billion rubles ($19.7 billion) in 1969 and then leveled off in 1970 at 17.9 billion rubles. However, with total budgetary expenditures steadily rising from year to year, the *defense item has been slowly* declining in percentage terms.

In the 1972 budget of 173.5 billion rubles, it represents 10.2 percent of total expenditures compared with 11.1 percent this year.

The published defense item covers only current costs of maintenance of the armed forces and does not include investment in defense industry, research and development and other defense-related budgetary expenditures, which are concealed in other *categories.*

Traditionally, the published figure has been interpreted as an indicator of Moscow's desire to present a strong military posture of a peaceful stance to the world.

The continuing stability of the defense figure in actual rubles and its decline in percentage of the total budget are believed to be in keeping with the Soviet Union's avowed recent efforts to reduce international tension, particularly in relations with the United States.

The visit by Mr. Stans has been described as an indication of an improved climate in Soviet-American relations in advance of President Nixon's planned visit to the Soviet Union next May.

Alluding to the discussions now being conducted by Mr. Stans with Soviet officials in an attempt to improve Soviet-American trade, Mr. Kosygin said:

"It goes without saying that it would be too early to make any forecasts at this time because contacts with the American side, which we welcome, are only in the initial stage."

In discussing the five-year plan, Mr. Kosygin disclosed some minor changes made in recent months after the basic outline of the plan had been approved in April by the congress of the Communist party.

Pointing up the greater concern for consumer welfare, the final version of the plan provides for a 49 percent rise of consumer goods output compared with the earlier provisional goal of 44 to 48 percent over the five-year period.

Nixon and Pompidou to Meet In Azores on Money Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

be removed by the Pompidou-Nixon meeting appeared to be based on the belief that Mr. Nixon would not have asked for such a meeting if it was not to be successful.

The key to an agreement that would change the currency exchange-rate structure and lead to removal of the 10 percent U.S. surtax on imports is in the hands of Mr. Nixon, Mr. Pompidou and Mr. Brandt. The West Germans, whose currency has been revalued by 10 percent during this float, are pressing the French to revalue slightly to reduce the German trade disadvantage. Both European countries are pressing Washington for a dollar devaluation in terms of gold as part of the package. So far, both the French and Americans have refused to change the gold value of their currencies.

Although the Nixon-Pompidou meeting was being billed in Washington today as part of U.S. consultations with allies before the Nixon trips to Moscow and Peking, it appears much more to be a lightning meeting to end the monetary dispute.

French sources said that other items on the agenda would be the European security conference and the Middle East, in addition to all the problems between Europe and America that are related to the economic and monetary situation. It is also likely that the two men will give some time to drug traffic between France and America, which has poisoned relations in recent months.

One of the differences that must be worked out for the security conference is whether to start it with a major meeting of foreign ministers or with lower-level committees. Most of the Europeans favor a high-level meeting, which would be billed as a World War II peace conference, but Washington is strongly resisting this approach.

China Tell[s] UN to She[lve] Arms Talk

Criticizes Russia[n] Proposal as Unc[...]

(Continued from Pa[ge 1])

of nuclear weapons, we [...] give up the necessar[y] defense."

Mr. Chiao did not [...] specifically the 25-natio[n con]ference of the Committee [on Dis]armament, which has [...] main vehicle for dis[...] talks over the past dec[ade].

He said, however, that [coun]tries, big or small, shou[ld have] the same say on disa[rmament] and "no handful of count[ries has] the right to brush aside [...] ority of countries in t[...] and arbitrarily hold a c[...] to deliberate and make [...] on such matters."

He repeated that Pe[king will] never join in private [...] talks among the big po[wers be]hind the backs of the [...] clear countries."

Huang Hua, China's p[...] representative to the U[nited Na]tions, called yesterday [...] Security Council to play [a ...] role" in opposing aggre[ssion and] interference.

Mr. Huang, making [...] speech in the council, [...] is our hope that the spi[rit of the] United Nations Charte[r ...] carried out."

U.S. Ambassador Geo[rge Bush] extended a welcome to M[r. Huang] in a crowded council [...] There was standing r[...] for the first appearanc[e of the] Chinese delegation as o[ne of the] five permanent member[s of the] 15-nation body.

Before the session be[gan, Mr.] Bush went over to M[r. Huang] and shook hands with [...]

Mr. Huang, repeating [the stan]dard Peking line, said C[hina sup]ports the struggle of [...] people who "want liberat[ion ...] who "want revolution."

Assailing "one or tw[o super]powers" who "have no[...] practicing power politi[cs ...] Huang declared that the [...] "is becoming more acut[e ...]"

Rogers Summ[ons] Envoys to A[sk] Border Pullb[ack]

WASHINGTON, Nov. [24 (Reu]ters).—Secretary of St[ate Wil]liam Rogers today s[...] senior Pakistani and Ind[ian dip]lomats to the State De[partment] to ask for a military di[sengage]ment and withdrawal [of] forces from the Indo[-Pakistan] border.

Mr. Rogers said su[ch pull]back was necessary to [...] the situation from wors[ening.]

A State Department sp[okesman] said Mr. Rogers told t[he diplo]mats during separate [...] meetings that the Unit[ed States] recognized the seriousne[ss of the] situation and what coul[d happen] if hostilities continued.

The spokesman added [that Mr.] Rogers noted that P[akistan's] president, Mohammed [Yahya] Khan, had expressed w[illingness] on his part to agree t[o ...] withdrawal.

Czechs Sente[nce] Swedes for B[id] To Regain C[hild]

BRNO, Czechoslovaki[a, Nov. 24] (Reuters).—A Czechoslo[vak court] today sentenced two Sw[edes ...] to six years in prison [...] to abduct a 6-year-old [Czecho]slovak girl to join he[r ...] parents in Sweden.

A five-judge pane[l ...] Goeren Wickenberg, [...] Christer Larrson, 23, [...] three counts—violating [...] of others, attempted [...] and falsifying official d[ocuments.]

The Swedes were arr[ested in] September when they [...] Czechoslovakia in a lig[ht ...] with Anna Porizka, th[e ...] of the girl.

The Porizkas fled to [...] shortly after the War[saw Pact] invasion of Czechoslo[vakia in] August, 1968, leavin[g their] daughter, Pavlina, behin[d in the] care of her grandmothe[r.]

WEATH[ER]

	C	F
ALGARVE	15	59
AMSTERDAM	3	37
ANKARA	8	46
ATHENS	16	61
BEIRUT	22	72
BELGRADE	3	37
BERLIN	—6	21
BRUSSELS	3	37
BUDAPEST	0	32
CAIRO	21	70
CASABLANCA	17	63
COPENHAGEN	—20	—4
COSTA DEL SOL	15	59
DUBLIN	4	39
EDINBURGH	3	37
FLORENCE	6	43
FRANKFURT	1	34
GENEVA	1	34
HELSINKI	—6	12
ISTANBUL	12	54
LAS PALMAS	17	63
LISBON	14	57
LONDON	5	41
MADRID	11	52
MILAN	5	41
MONTREAL	—4	25
MOSCOW	1	34
MUNICH	1	34
NEW YORK	1	34
NICE	8	46
OSLO	—8	21
PARIS	3	37
PRAGUE	—4	25
ROME	7	45
SOFIA	12	54
STOCKHOLM	[illegible]	[illegible]
TEL AVIV	[illegible]	[illegible]
TUNIS	[illegible]	[illegible]
VENICE	4	[illegible]
VIENNA	[illegible]	[illegible]
WARSAW	—4	25
WASHINGTON	3	37
ZURICH	—1	30

(U.S., Canadian temperatures at 1200 GMT, others at 1[...])

Associated Press
...rst appearance
...il on Tuesday.

U.S. ...n Moves to Invoke Law ...And Dockworkers' Strike

...GTON, Nov. 24 (AP). ...er step toward invok... ...t-Hartley Act to end ...East Coast and Gulf ...horemen's strike, Pres... ...today reconvened a ...d to report on chances ...e 55-day-old walkout.

...al press secretary ...said that Mr. Nixon ...whether to seek a ...k injunction after ...he board of inquiry's ...ably tomorrow.

...hat Mr. Nixon recalled the board "in view of the dim possibility of timely settlement" of the strike that has kept 45,000 longshoremen and 30,000 members of other unions off the job.

Chief federal mediator J. Curtis Counts said yesterday that talks between labor and management representatives at Miami Beach were deadlocked. He said that Taft-Hartley action by Mr. Nixon was likely.

Cooling-Off Period

The law provides for a 90-day "cooling-off" period during which strikers continue working and negotiating with management.

The four-man board of inquiry was set up by Mr. Nixon on Oct. 4 during a strike by U.S. West Coast dock workers. It recommended then that Mr. Nixon invoke the Taft-Hartley Act and Mr. Nixon directed the Justice Department accordingly.

In other labor disputes, a surprise walkout by 4,000 Teamsters halted all milk deliveries in New York City and on Long Island.

The city's Emergency Control Board said that milk would continue to be delivered to hospitals, schools and other institutions. But in the stores, normal supplies were expected to be exhausted within 24 hours.

The strike was staged by employees who handle the pasteurization, packaging and delivery of milk at 13 plants supplying 125 milk dealers in the seven-county metropolitan area.

Lay Teachers Strike

A union representing 1,500 lay teachers was on strike for a second day at 329 schools in the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New York. However, most schools remained open with a staff of 2,400 religious teachers and aides.

The teachers, in their first strike, picked 110 target schools in a demand for higher wages, tenure guarantees and pay parity for elementary and secondary schoolteachers.

About 400 stock handlers were on strike in five Midwestern states to support their union's demand for a master contract with United Stock Yards Co. of Chicago.

A company spokesman said that supervisors had maintained operation of the yards in Sioux City, Iowa; St. Paul, Minn.; Fargo, N.D.; Sioux Falls, S.D., and Milwaukee, Wis., despite the two-day walkout.

...ast Guard ...ests Boat ...d It Sinks

...ACE, Mich., Nov. 24 ...he Coast Guard ...t yesterday to see ...its new jet-powered ...could do.

...sel, which is suppos... ...n along over ground ...t up to 80 miles an ...uck a large wave, ...water and lost its ...power.

...ren crewmen aban... ...craft, using a life ...were rescued a short ...by a Coast Guard

...ontacts ...i Rebels

...ON, Nov. 24 ... United States ...

...ner Finds ...m' Patch ...lars Air

...homas O'Toole

...NA, Calif., Nov. 24 ...ough still unable to ...he dust in the skies ...the orbiting Mariner-9 yesterday discovered a "warm" air in the ...atmosphere, 12 miles ...south polar cap.

...n air pocket was found ...cecraft's infrared spec... ...nd was discovered in ...ely the same place ...South Pole where ...ater vapor were found ...the same instrument. ...rm" air detected over ...Pole has a temperature ...es below zero, which is ...by earth standards but ...less almost 100 degrees ...an the thin carbon ...nosphere that envelops ...of Mars.

...le, Mariner-9 was get... ...to relay back photo... ...en earlier of the south ...which was described ...econd straight day as ...of the dust that has ...ars for the last two

...e seen through to the ...the South Pole," said ...sity of Colorado's Dr. ...rth, whose ultraviolet ...r is able to measure ...n the atmosphere by ...scatters sunlight. "We ...een the start of clear... ...orth as 550 miles from ...ap," he said.

...the dust was hanging ...of the planet has con... ...ntists that they will ...complete clearing for ...ee weeks.

...next two days, the ...t will continue to be ...olar cap, because it is ...it to order the space... ...puter to change pho... ...equences.

...y, Mariner-9 will pho... ...tiny Martian moon ...os, which at six miles ...the size of the second ...oon, Phobos, which ...otographed on Sat...

...rement ...ith U.S.

...s Orders ...s Punished ...lem Deaths

...Nov. 24 (UPI).—Pres... ...nand E. Marcos today ...s "prompt prosecution ...ment" of soldiers in... ...he shooting deaths of ...40 Filipino Moslems on

...os sent Efren Plana, ...defense secretary, to ...Norte Province to in... ...Mr. Plana confined all ...the 20-man garrison ...uarters until the in... ...is completed.

...said at least 42 per... ...been killed. Thirteen ...ems were reportedly ...another part of the ...bout 500 miles south... ...nila. The deaths were ...with special elections ...s.

...to Meet ...Policy

...Epidemic Over

...Nov. 24 (Reuters).— ...health authorities said ...the cholera epidemic, ...ur people died and 60 ...were officially con... ...ended, with no new ...Nov. 10.

UPI

ANOTHER BARRIER BROKEN—Agnes Harmon, of Strondsburg, Pa., taking tests to qualify as a station mechanic for the Pennsylvania automobile inspection service. Here she is calibrating the wear of a brake drum. The car failed, but Mrs. Harmon, who helps her husband to run a service station, passed to become the first woman to be licensed by the state motor bureau.

Spanish Rightists Fire Shop Selling Books on Picasso

BARCELONA, Nov. 24 (UPI).—Vandals today set fire to a downtown bookshop exhibiting books on Pablo Picasso and reproductions of his works, police said.

It was the third attack within less than three weeks on exhibitions connected with the expatriate Spanish artist. An underground rightist organization, the "Commandos of the Anti-Marxist Struggle," has declared "war" on the artist because of his political beliefs.

Police said that the Cinc d'Ores bookshop on the Avenida del Generalisimo was fire-bombed at 4:30 a.m. The fire was quickly extinguished but caused damage estimated at close to $14,000 by the owners of the bookshop.

Earlier this month, a Madrid art gallery exhibiting Picasso engravings was ransacked by members of the "commandos." The same organization was also suspected by police of being responsible for the fire-bombing Monday of a Barcelona gallery occupying the site of Picasso's first studio.

Jury Is Chosen In First Trial for Kent State Riots

RAVENNA, Ohio, Nov. 24 (AP).—A jury of eight men and four women was impaneled yesterday in the trial of Jerry Rupe, 23, one of 25 persons indicted last fall on charges stemming from the 1970 disorders at Kent State University.

Mr. Rupe is charged with arson, first-degree riot, assaulting a fireman and interfering with firemen during a May 2, 1970, blaze which destroyed a campus Reserve Officers Training Corps building.

Two days later four Kent State students were killed in a confrontation with Ohio National Guardmen who were attempting to disperse a crowd on the campus. The disorders erupted May 1 after President Nixon announced he planned to send troops into Cambodia.

Mr. Rupe is the first of 23 persons scheduled for trial before Portage County Common Pleas Court Judge Edwin W. Jones.

The 23, along with two other persons who have not been apprehended or identified, were indicted by a special state grand jury five months after the killings.

Mr. Rupe is awaiting the start of his trial in a cell in the courthouse here. He was jailed on charges of arson and possession of narcotics in incidents unrelated to the Kent State upheaval. He is not a Kent State student.

17 Die as Boat Flips

DJAKARTA, Nov. 24 (AP).—Seventeen persons died when an overloaded boat with 75 sightseers overturned at the Lake of Singkarak in West Sumatra, the official Indonesian news agency, Antara, reported today.

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News Analysis

Election-Tax Plan Confronts Nixon With a Major Dilemma

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (WP).—President Nixon appears to be facing an agonizing decision—to veto his top-priority tax-cut bill, which is designed to spur the economy, or to accept the Democratic-sponsored political check-off amendment, which could endanger his re-election and bring fundamental changes to national politics.

There was no firm indication yesterday what he will do if the House of Representatives accepts the Senate plan to provide up to $20.4 million for major-party presidential candidates and up to $6 million to Gov. George Wallace of Alabama. There was little doubt, however, that final congressional passage of such a plan, as a legislative rider to the tax-cut bill, will present Mr. Nixon with one of his most difficult choices.

The plan for public financing of the presidential race through a $1 checkoff of income taxes by citizens would introduce a major new element into the political calculus for 1972. While the plan is generally considered to be of greatest aid to the temporarily indigent Democratic party, the full extent and direction of all its effects are not likely to be known for many months.

Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott, of Pennsylvania, told newsmen after a White House meeting that he had urged the President to veto the entire tax bill should it come to his desk with the Democratic-sponsored campaign rider. Mr. Scott quoted Mr. Nixon as having said he would give a veto "very serious consideration."

Democrats Skeptical

While this pronouncement and similar warnings seem to be preparing the climate for a veto, senior congressional Democrats are skeptical that Mr. Nixon would actually take this step.

Rep. Wilbur Mills, D., Ark., chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, said yesterday that if the tax bill were vetoed it would be impossible to pass a replacement measure this year and that this would be a severe jolt to the economy.

"I don't take the threat of a veto seriously," Rep. Mills said. "I think the President would hesitate a long time before vetoing the bill because of this one provision." He would not say definitely whether he would back the financing plan when a Senate-House conference committee begins its meetings Monday, but it is widely believed that he will do so and that the House will back him.

Should the rider remain intact in Congress, Mr. Nixon might choose to sign the tax-cut bill but seek to delay or to nullify the checkoff provision by use of a legal opinion or court test. Some Republican lawmakers and White House aides have begun to argue that it may be unconstitutional.

$2 in Joint Return

Under the plan, taxpayers would be able to signify on their tax returns for 1971 and thereafter whether they wish $1 of the tax ($2 for a joint return) to go for presidential campaign financing. The tax-payer could earmark his money for the party of his choice or for a general political fund to be available to any candidate.

There is no estimate of how many of the 113 million taxpayers would use the checkoff, but the potential revenue loss next year was estimated by the Treasury yesterday at $27 million, apparently on the assumption that only the Democrats ($20.4 million maximum) and Mr. Wallace ($6.3 million maximum) would choose to use the public money.

Mr. Nixon is generally considered unlikely to accept the public financing, which is optional. If Mr. Nixon chooses private financing he could spend as much as he could raise but would have to explain why he chose big private gifts rather than millions of $1 contributions.

Private Money Possible

The Democrats would certainly choose public financing. If the nominee does, he would be limited to total general election spending, for all purposes, of $20.4 million. Should the public financing produce less than this sum, the nominee could raise private money to make up the difference.

Mr. Wallace could collect up to $6.3 million based on his percentage of the popular vote in 1968 and would be able to raise private funds up to $4.2 million. Other candidates could collect public money to defray their campaign costs after the election if they receive 5 percent of the popular vote.

The long-term political effects of the proposed new system are difficult to forecast. A great deal will depend on whether the $1 checkoff is to stand by itself as the only public intervention to assure presidential campaign funding or whether—as many believe—it will be the beginning of a growing trend toward public financing.

Ogilvie to Seek Second Term as Illinois Governor

CHICAGO, Nov. 24 (AP).—Gov. Richard B. Ogilvie announced he has decided to seek a second term, ending speculation that President Nixon would try to strengthen the Republican ticket in Illinois by coaxing him to step aside.

Gov. Ogilvie's law and order campaign in 1968 led him to a 130,000-vote triumph and eased the way for Mr. Nixon's 125,000-vote plurality, which gave him Illinois's 26 electoral votes.

But Gov. Ogilvie pushed for a state income tax in 1969 and has never regained the popularity he held with the electorate.

Since then, there has been speculation that Mr. Nixon might favor a more popular candidate who could help carry Illinois in 1972. The state cost Mr. Nixon the White House in 1960 when he lost Illinois to John F. Kennedy by 8,858 votes. That year, Republican Gov. William G. Stratton was seeking a third term.

Since Mr. Nixon was barely edged by Mr. Kennedy, many Republicans blamed his loss on Gov. Stratton's showing against Democrat Otto Kerner, who won with a plurality of 524,000 votes.

Lt. Gov. Paul Simon, a Democrat, is the leading contender for his party's gubernatorial nomination. The latest straw poll by the Chicago Sun-Times shows Mr. Simon with 50 percent of the vote and Gov. Ogilvie with 36 percent.

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Senate Rejects Bid to Curb Intelligence Units' Spending

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (WP).—The Senate last night voted 56 to 31 against an amendment to put a ceiling on spending by government intelligence agencies.

Sen. Stuart Symington, D., Mo., in offering the amendment to the defense money bill, said his purpose was to let Congress in on what American intelligence operatives are already doing and plan to do in this country and abroad.

"The point," he declared, "is to state that we do not have the facts required to allocate the resources of the country."

Sen. Symington and his allies thus made the stiffest challenge yet to the way Congress tries to keep track of the Central Intelligence Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency, National Security Agency and the separate intelligence arms of the Army, Navy and Air Force operations, which altogether reportedly cost some $6 billion a year.

"There is no federal agency of our government whose activities receive less scrutiny and control than the CIA," Sen. Symington said, "and the same is true of other intelligence agencies of the government."

Sen. John Stennis, D., Miss., chairman of the Central Intelligence Subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee, opposed the amendment, saying that it is "tragic" to try to limit intelligence operations through hasty action on the Senate floor.

During the debate, Sen. Symington said he did not know how much the various intelligence agencies of the government spent in any one year, adding that he understood published estimates of $6 billion were too high. But his amendment, in an attempt to force an accounting, would have limited total spending by all the various agencies to $4 billion in the fiscal year starting next July 1.

Chairman Allen J. Ellender, D., La., of the Senate Appropriations Committee and of its Intelligence Operations Subcommittee, said during the debate that he could not tell fellow senators how much is spent on intelligence because "that's a top secret."

Sen. Ellender conceded under questioning that he did not know in advance about the Central Intelligence Agency's financing of an army in Laos. Sen. Symington's allies, especially chairman J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., of the Foreign Relations Committee, argued that such lack of congressional knowledge about worldwide activities demonstrated the need for more accountability.

"One of the things that worries me most of all is the CIA going off and conducting a war of its own," Sen. Fulbright said.

He disputed Sen. Stennis's contention that revealing the total budgets of intelligence agencies would disclose any military secrets.

"I don't believe it is tragic" for the Senate to demand the information through such a device as the Symington amendment, Sen. Fulbright said. "The Senate is due an explanation."

Sen. Stennis declared that in its own laws creating the agencies, Congress stressed the need for secrecy on intelligence operations. He announced to the Senate: "You're just going to have to make up your mind that you can't have an accounting—shut your eyes and take what comes."

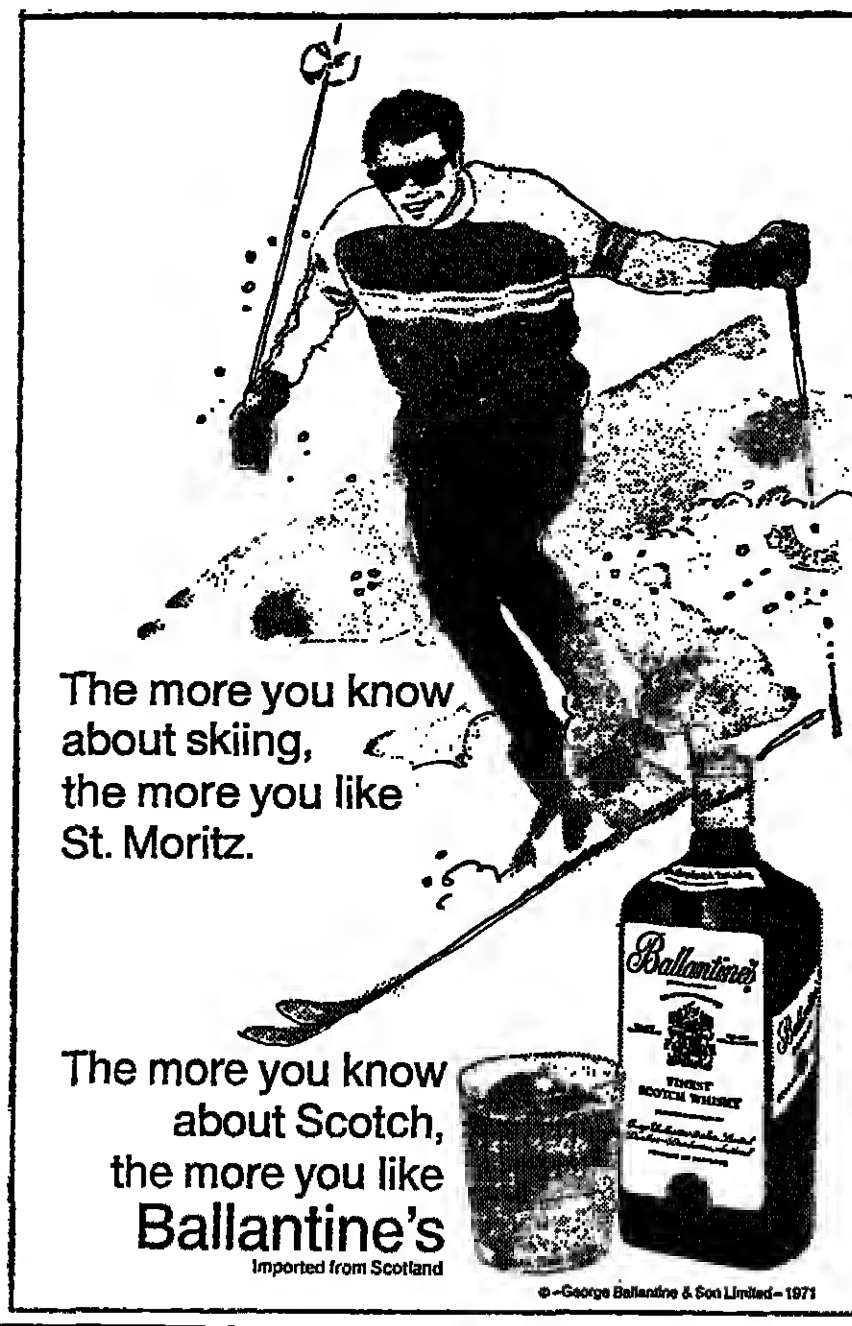
He promised that the Senate Armed Services Committee would conduct an in-depth analysis of the nation's intelligence activities, including the restructuring recently ordered by the White House.

In the meantime, Sen. Stennis said, "the only thing to do is vote this amendment down" and work for reforms in a more orderly fashion.

Houston Councilman Concedes to Black

HOUSTON, Nov. 24 (AP).—City Councilman A. L. Miller conceded defeat yesterday in the city election last weekend, opening the way for Judson Robinson Jr. to become the first black member of the City Council.

Mr. Miller withdrew his request for a recount of the election totals, which had Mr. Robinson, a real estate dealer, leading by 122 votes in a turnout of 181,906.



I'm Cheryl. Fly me to the Sunshine States of America.

You think I'm just another pretty face? I'm not.

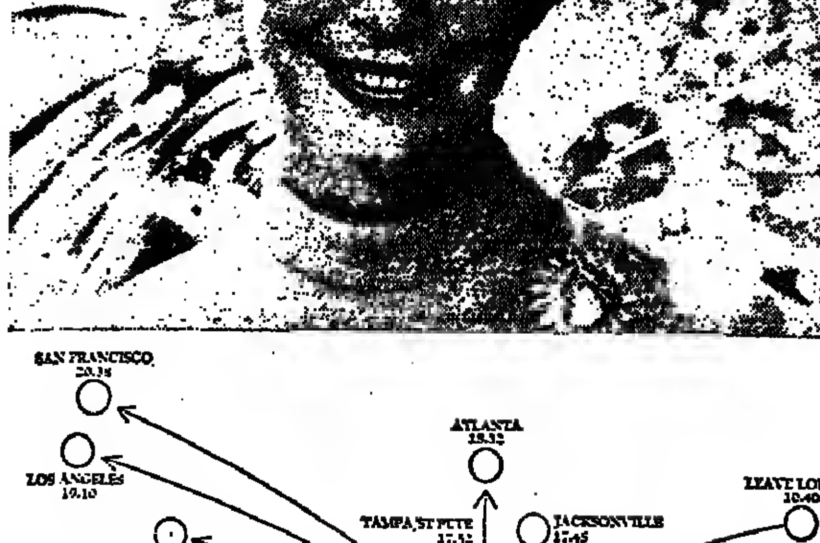
I'm a fresh attitude towards air travel to the States. A refreshingly honest definition of who we are, why we're special, and what we're doing to be even better.

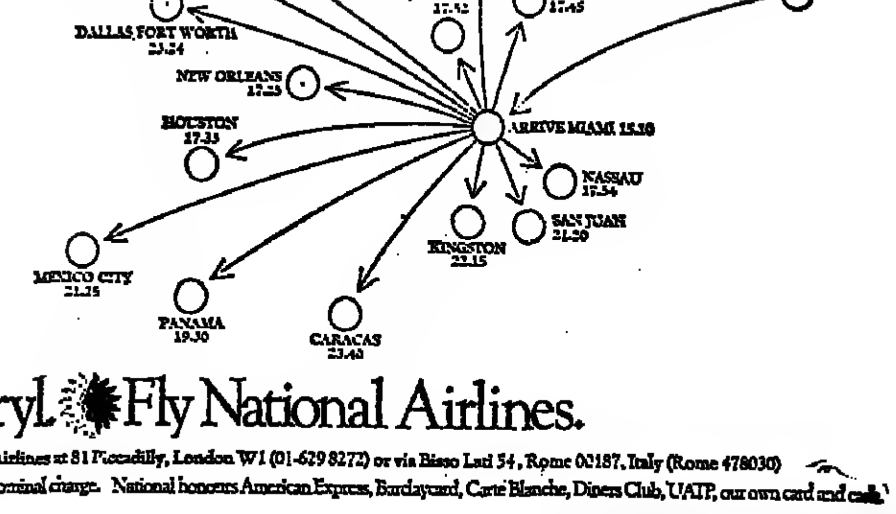
Here's who we are: We're Cheryl (me), and Margie and Linda and Laura and Jo. And a lot of people behind the scenes, like Bob and Tom and Ron and Bud. (They're not just pretty faces either.)

And here's what we're doing (and why we're special): We're helping nice people (hopefully you) go to nice places in the Sunshine States of America, like Miami and other warm places in Florida and the Caribbean and Latin America, plus New Orleans and Houston and Los Angeles and San Francisco. We're helping nice people have fun en route, too: with movies* and stereo* and delicious meals, and just being left alone, if that's what you want.

The way we figure it: the more we like you, the more you'll like us. It's that simple.

So we're not just a bunch of people. We're an airline. And you can call us by our first name: National.





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544 Firms to Shut Down

Lockout Is Retort to Strike In W. German Metal Plants

By Lawrence Fellows

BONN, Nov. 24 (NYT).—In the face of an industrywide lockout that will close metalworking plants in the southwestern industrial belt of West Germany tomorrow night, the metalworkers' union decided today not to increase the scope of its strike for a day or two, until the new lines of battle emerge.

After weeks of fruitless negotiation and mediation, the union, IG Metall, called out 55,000 automobile workers Monday morning at six Audi and Daimler-Benz plants near Stuttgart.

Yesterday morning the strike was extended to 75 smaller supplier plants in the northern parts of Baden and Wuerttemberg, and 65,000 more workers stayed away from their jobs.

Insisting that they cannot offer wage increases higher than 4.5 percent without raising prices, the employers, through their regional association, decided last night to shut down all their factories with more than 100 employees at midnight tomorrow.

The lockout will hit 544 firms directly and keep 380,000 workers away from their jobs. Because so much of the industry is interlocked in the southwest, hundreds of smaller supplier firms will have to stop their production lines and lay off workers immediately, putting an estimated total of 650,000 workers on the street.

IG Metall is holding out for an 11 percent increase. It had accepted a 7.5 percent increase suggested by a state mediation commission, but when the employers rejected it, the union went back to its original demand.

As the metalworkers have been doing very well these past three years, with wage increases of 25 percent or more, the strike is based more on principle than on need. They say their raises have not been commensurate with the fast-rising prosperity of their employers and other Germans.

Because strikes are a rare thing in Germany, the strike funds are bulging. IG Metall has not had a strike in the southwestern region since 1963, and that was a short-lived affair, matched by a lockout, and settled after 13 days with the intervention of the federal government.

Jobless, Police Battle After London March

Fighting Erupts Outside Commons

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, Nov. 24 (NYT).—Fist fights and window smashing erupted tonight outside Parliament as hundreds of angry trade unionists clashed with the police.

The melee followed a march during the day in London when workers from all over the country surged through the downtown streets to protest rising unemployment. Tonight, nearly 3,000 banner-waving marchers moved toward the Houses of Parliament.

Fighting broke out when the police—faced with a severe rush-hour traffic tie-up—sought to divert some of the demonstrators converging on the St. Stephen's entrance of Parliament. The shrieking demonstrators refused to move, and violence followed.

A police horse was knocked down, scuffles broke out and marchers broke windows, slashed tires and tore side-view mirrors from cars parked outside the House and threw them at the police.

By early this evening, the police had arrested 17 persons.

One peer's chauffeur in a Rolls-Royce said: "They literally tried to turn my car over as I drove into the car park. They spat at me and on the car. I had to force my way through several hundreds of them. It was terrifying."

But inside Parliament there was some sympathy for the demonstrators, especially from Labor members. "Once the mounted police were brought in this was regarded as a provocation and the matter got entirely out of hand," said Laborite Eric Heffer. "The provocation was such that a peaceful demonstration turned into something quite the opposite."

As the arrest total mounted, a group of parliamentarians led by the leader of the House of Commons, William Whitelaw, walked to the St. Stephen's entrance, escorted by police officers. Mr. Whitelaw told the hundreds of demonstrators waiting at the entrance that about 40 of the crowd would be allowed into Parliament to see or "lobby" their representatives.

The crowd applauded, although there were yells of "Tories out!"

The march today, which disrupted traffic in central London, was called to protest the rising rate of unemployment under the Conservative government. Unemployment in November rose for the 12th straight month to 970,000, the highest since 1939.

In London, and around the country, factories faced production delays and a to ppages through the day. Some workers stopped for just an hour; others, in Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow and south Wales, took the day off and boarded special trains for London.

Tonight, most of the workers attended a rally in central London where Vic Feather, the general secretary of the powerful Trades Union Council, attacked the "barren doctrinaire posturings" of the Tory government. He said: "Nearly a million unemployed face a cheerless Christmas and a dispressing New Year... because of the government's calamitous policies."

70 Police Hurt in Clashes With 1,000 Students in Milan

MILAN, Nov. 24 (AP).—Students battled police in Milan and each other in Rome today as a nationwide teachers' strike paralyzed Italy's secondary-school system.

In Milan, 1,000 high-school students joined with leftist university students to fight police with stones.

More than 200 policemen, using tear gas, charged students who had barricaded themselves in a building of Milan University.

Seventy policemen were hurt, including Milan's assistant police chief, who was knocked unconscious by a stone. Many students were also injured but stayed away from hospitals to escape identification. At least 350 students were arrested.

In Rome, 30 leftist students armed with picks and stones raided a Rome University building to free a colleague kidnapped by a rival group. Several students were injured before police broke up the brawl.

It was the second day of fighting in Milan this week between police and high-school students. The students have been demanding more freedom to organize groups and hold rallies in school.

On Monday, 10 policemen and an unspecified number of students were hurt in clashes.

Today's fighting coincided with a strike by most of Italy's 250,000 junior high school and high school teachers and principals. They want higher pay, career guarantees and government action on school reform legislation.

Trucks were still blocked at the Italian border with France and Switzerland in the third and last day of a strike by customs guards who are seeking higher pay. In another strike, workers of the Innocenti car company in Milan walked out in a demand for job guarantees.

Police Bar Protest

The battle erupted in Milan after several hundred students were prevented by police from demonstrating against the closing of the Virgilio High School by the faculty. The teachers took the action after repeated fighting between leftist and rightist students.

Meanwhile, the rector and seven professors of the School of Architecture at the University of Milan have been suspended by the minister of education because of their teaching methods.

The minister, Riccardo Misasi, charged them with using "unauthorized methods" in conducting lessons and examinations at the faculty. The suspension follows an inquiry into the situation at the school, which is considered the most turbulent and leftist in Italy.

The commission said that the professors also introduced political discrimination into their examinations, favoring leftists.

Joe Adonis Critical In Italy Hospital

ANCONA, Italy, Nov. 24 (UPI).—Joe Adonis, 69, once a reputed Mafia overlord on the U.S. East Coast, was rushed to a hospital from his place of confinement yesterday and doctors said he suffered from critical lung and heart trouble.

He had been confined to a village by court order since June 20 as a person dangerous to society.

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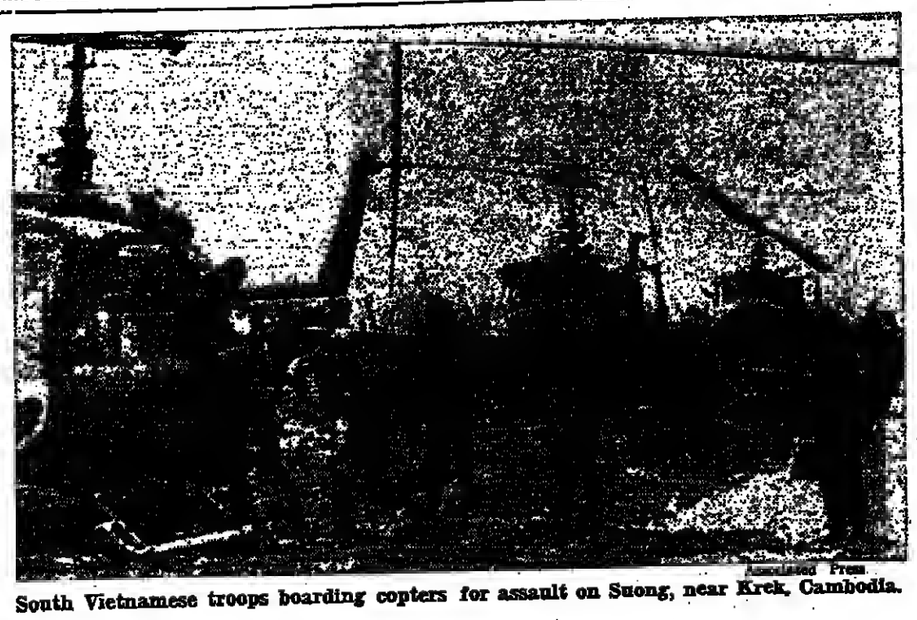

South Vietnamese troops boarding copters for assault on Suong, near Krek, Cambodia.

Saigon Force Moves West In Cambodia

(Continued from Page 1)

cupied the town of Kompong Trach, about 75 miles southwest of Phnom Penh, the Cambodian capital.

Military sources said there were now more than 40,000 South Vietnamese soldiers involved in the four-front operations, including at least 20,000 in Cambodia. This would make it the biggest allied offensive in that country since May, 1970.

There were few reports of contact on any of the four fronts, stretching more than 200 miles along the Cambodian border.

At the big South Vietnamese permanent base at Neak Luong, along the Mekong River 32 miles southeast of Phnom Penh, UPI correspondent Kate Webb reported seeing a U.S. captain with South Vietnamese troops there. She was ejected from the base after asking who he was.

A South Vietnamese major later said, "He is not an adviser, but a member of the American Embassy's military attaché staff." The military attaché office in Phnom Penh said none of its men had been at Neak Luong today.

The new operation began Monday but was not officially announced until today. It appeared to be growing quickly in scope and to include substantial new penetrations of southwest Cambodia and the so-called Parrot's Beak sector west of Saigon as well as the bigger effort in the plantation country.

Military sources in Saigon said the current string of air strikes against North Vietnam had set a record for the three years since regular bombing there was ended.

The sources said official statements showed 12 "protective reaction" strikes against North Vietnamese anti-aircraft and missile sites in the last 16 days, and a total of 82 this year. The previous yearly high of 75 was in 1969.

Laos Reports Peril

VIENTIANE, Nov. 24 (AP).—More than 5,000 North Vietnamese troops are poised to overrun the Plaine des Jarres in northern Laos, a Defense Ministry spokesman said today.

The spokesman, Gen. Thongphanh Knoksy, said elements of North Vietnam's 316th Division had moved southeast from Nam Bac to join two regiments from the divison in positions around the plain.

The North Vietnamese are waiting for improved weather to open a major offensive aimed at recapturing the strategic plain, Gen. Thongphanh said.

The plain is 100 miles northeast of Vientiane and is defended by Thai artillery bases as well as by Thai-Laotian and tribal infantrymen, all under the direction of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency

Col. Henderson's Self-Defense

My Lai Commander Says He Knew of No 'Excessive' Killing

By Douglas Robinson

FORT MEADE, Md., Nov. 24 (NYT).—Col. Oran K. Henderson took the witness stand in his own defense yesterday and told a military jury that at no time in his inquiry into the My Lai assault had he known that there had been "excessive killing" of civilians by American troops.

The enlisted men and officers he spoke to in the field, he recalled, told him that only about 20 civilians had been inadvertently killed by artillery and helicopter gunship fire and that the soldiers had not engaged in any wild firing while sweeping through the hamlet.

Within two days after the incident, he testified, he became satisfied that "there had been no wrongdoing" by his infantrymen.

Col. Henderson, who is accused of dereliction of duty in failing to conduct an adequate investigation of the massacre, spoke in a quiet, measured voice of the events leading up to the assault and his actions following it.

Reports by Officers

The chief theme of his testimony before the jury of two generals and five colonels was that his subordinate officers had given him the information of what had occurred at My Lai and that he never had any reason to doubt their truthfulness.

By late afternoon, under intensive cross-examination by the Army prosecutor, Col. Henderson's temper began to fray and his voice rose as the questions became sharper.

He acknowledged that he had never checked into the contentions of his senior officers that artillery and gunship fire had killed civilians. To his knowledge, he said, the preparatory artillery shells had only fallen in and around the helicopter landing zone outside the village.

He also agreed with the prosecution that a helicopter gunship would not make a firing run on a village obscured by foliage when American troops were already advancing through the area without first being in radio communication with the ground forces. He said that, to his knowledge, there had been no request by his men for helicopter assistance.

Chronological Approach

The former brigade commanders' day on the stand began with a chronological recitation of his military career and his actions after the My Lai assault when a helicopter pilot complained to him of indiscriminate firing and what appeared to be the unnecessary killing of unarmed civilians.

After meeting with several officers, including the deputy division commander, he said, he went right out to the field to question former Capt. Ernest L. Medina, the company commander of the unit that had assaulted the village.

Capt. Medina, he testified, had readily admitted that he had killed a wounded woman because "he thought she was going to throw a grenade at him." The officer, he continued, also told him that 20 to 28 civilians had been inadvertently killed and denied that his men had acted improperly.

Last week, Capt. Medina, who resigned from the Army after being acquitted of murder and manslaughter charges arising from the My Lai attack, told the jury here that he had lied to Col. Henderson about the civilian deaths and that his platoon leaders had already told him that at least 106 women, men and children had been slain.

Figure Supported

The figure of 20 civilians killed was also supported by the late Lt. Col. Frank A. Barker, the infantry task force commander, Col. Henderson testified, after he had been given the task of preparing a formal investigation of what had happened at My Lai on the morning of March 16, 1968. Col. Barker died in a helicopter crash three months after the My Lai incident.

Col. Henderson also told of receiving no information from a group of enlisted men he had queried and said that a helicopter unit commander had reported to him that none of his men had done any wild firing during the assault.

He said that, after several reports on My Lai had been submitted to Americal Division headquarters, he had never again heard the name My Lai mentioned during his tour of duty in Vietnam except during briefing for visitors.

"The My Lai operation was briefed for visitors as one of our successful operations," he said.

Under cross-examination, the witness said that he had never balked at testifying before various Army investigators or at this trial because he felt that he had "a moral duty to testify as a member of the armed forces" and to "answer questions at any time."

Chou Condemns Cambodia Thrust

PEKING, Nov. 24 (Reuters).—Chinese Premier Chou En-lai tonight strongly condemned the latest thrust into Cambodia by South Vietnamese troops.

At a banquet honoring visiting North Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong he said that American aggressors have in the last few days brazenly sent large numbers of Saigon "puppet" troops to intrude along Highway 7 in Cambodia.

"The Chinese government and people express their great indignation and strong condemnation against this new crime of aggression on the part of U.S. imperialism," Mr. Chou said, adding that the American move was undertaken after Phnom Penh's "traitorous clique" suffered a disastrous defeat on Highway 6 in Cambodia.

East, West Germans in 21st Meeting

BONN, Nov. 24 (UPI).—East and West German negotiators in charge of working out details of the four-power Berlin agreement held another meeting in the current series today amid indications that the talks were nearing a conclusion.

The leader of the East German delegation, State Secretary Michael Kohl, told newsmen after his arrival this morning his side was prepared to wrap up the talks during the present two-day round of discussions.

Mr. Kohl and West German State Secretary Egon Bahr met for the 21st time since the Berlin accord was signed Sept. 3.

But a member of the Bonn negotiating team failed to echo Mr. Kohl's optimism. He said it was impossible at this time to name a specific date for an end to the negotiations.

"There remain several difficult questions to be resolved," said Ulrich Sahm, an official of the West German Chancellery.

In West Berlin representatives of the city government and of East Germany also resumed their discussions on wall passes for West Berlin residents.

Scheel Due in Moscow

MOSCOW, Nov. 24 (AP).—Foreign Minister Walter Scheel of West Germany comes to Moscow tomorrow to search for a way to resolve the developing impasse on ratification of the Berlin accord and Bonn's treaties with the Soviet Union and Poland.

At issue is a question of timing. West Germany has made a Berlin agreement the condition for ratification of its treaties with Moscow and Warsaw.

But the Soviet Union has indicated that it will not endorse the final protocol on Berlin until Bonn ratifies the two treaties signed by Chancellor Willy Brandt but not yet submitted to parliament for ratification.

Hanoi Envoy to Paris Talks Rejects Any New Concession

PARIS, Nov. 24 (UPI).—North Vietnamese peace negotiator Xuan Thuy said today that China has pledged a "militant solidarity" to Hanoi's struggle against the United States. He said he will make no new concessions at the Vietnam peace talks.

"Initiatives? What new initiatives?" Mr. Thuy said when asked if Hanoi and the Viet Cong planned any new moves to break the negotiating deadlock.

The 59-year-old former foreign minister, who has been entrenched in Paris since early 1968, said Hanoi will not yield an inch to American and South Vietnamese diplomats in the negotiating room.

"Our demands are logical and reasonable," Mr. Thuy said. The Communist demands, he asserted, were on a take-it-or-leave-it basis. "It's a whole," Mr. Thuy said.

The Communist negotiating package, submitted by the Viet Cong's foreign minister, Nguyen Thi Binh, July 1, must be fully complied with, he added.

Total and Unconditional

This, he said, included a pledge that the United States will pull out of South Vietnam "totally and unconditionally" all its own and allied troops such as the South Koreans and Australians. The Americans also must dismantle all their bases and withdraw all military advisers, Mr. Thuy said.

The other inflexible "fundamental point" to be complied with, he said, called for the scuttling of the Saigon regime of President Nguyen Van Thieu and its replacement by a coalition cabinet.

(The U.S. delegation to the Paris talks today challenged the claim of Communist negotiators that the Viet Cong's seven-point peace plan offers a reasonable basis for negotiation.

(The American delegation said in a communiqué this claim conflicts with a statement Nov. 20 by North Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong that the Communist proposals presented in Paris represent "an offensive to drive the other side into a corner."

(The American delegation said it will try "to obtain clarification" at the Paris talks "of this apparent conflict of views among the Communists").

No Change Expected

Mr. Thuy shrugged off questions about the possibility that President Nixon's coming trips to Peking and Moscow might lead to a change in the Hanoi stand.

"Soviet Russia and People's China and many other peace-loving governments support our negotiating position," he said.

He said Premier Pham, currently in Peking, has received a pledge of fully "militant solidarity" from Chinese Premier Chou En-lai.

He said Mr. Chou had called the Indochina problem the "most urgent one" in Asia, and that he had told Mr. Pham that Peking would go on helping to combat the "U.S. aggression" in Indochina.

Radioactivity Up After China Blast

HONG KONG, Nov. 24 (UPI).—An abnormally high radioactivity count was recorded at the Royal Observatory following China's latest nuclear explosion, a government spokesman said today.

He said tests on a sample of airborne dust collected yesterday "indicate that it may contain new radioactive debris from the nuclear test recently carried out in Sinkiang."

Mainland China detonated its 12th nuclear explosion at its Lop Nor test site in Sinkiang Province in western China last Thursday.

Swedish RR Crash

MAERSTA, Sweden, Nov. 24 (AP).—A 60-year-old man was killed and five passengers injured when a freight train crashed into a commuter train at Maersta railway station, 50 kilometers north of Stockholm, at 5:30 a.m. today. Police said that the brakes of the freight train failed.

Cairo Under Partial Blackout

Egypt's Chief of Staff Calls War Only Solution to Conflict

CAIRO, Nov. 24 (UPI).—Egypt's chief of Staff, Maj. Gen. Assad Shazli, said today that military action was the only way to settle the conflict with Israel. Egypt continued its preparations for war.

Interior Minister Mamdouh Salem ordered a partial blackout starting tonight and the Cairo press said all able-bodied students would undergo military training starting in January to help swell the manpower reserves for Egypt's 800,000-strong armed forces.

Mr. Salem ordered that the lights in all government and private offices be dimmed, neon lights turned off and the headlights of vehicles painted dark blue.

These moves coincided with the departure to Israel, after two days of talks, of a four-nation African peace mission. Egyptian spokesmen said Cairo was very satisfied with the work of the Organization of African Unity delegates.

Gen. Shazli, the ranking Egyptian officer after President Anwar Sadat as supreme commander and after War Minister Mohammed Ahmed Sadek, made his remarks at the opening of a conference of Arab chiefs of staff. The meeting was held to review the military situation and draw up recommendations for future action.

He told the conference that political efforts had failed to alter the basic situation of Israeli occupation and its dream of creating a state "from the Nile to the Euphrates Rivers."

Because of Israel's stubbornness, he said, "and those who are behind it, we have nothing in front of us except military force with which to defend our country and fight against the Zionist danger."

He told officials from Jordan, Bahrein, Sudan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Libya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco and South Yemen that "the coming battle with Israel is a battle for existence and we will either be or not be."

"Israel knows it disperses if the Arabs unite and it lives if we differ," Gen. Shazli said.

"Thus, let us show the world we are men of war who like to live or die in dignity.

"We as an Arab nation of 110 million people . . . should accept the Israeli challenge . . . their population is less than three million."

Peace Envoys Meet Leaders In Jerusalem

JERUSALEM, Nov. 24 (UPI).—Two African heads of state took their peace mission back to Israel from Egypt today amid a cabinet minister's warning that Cairo probably has decided to renew the Middle East war.

Transportation Minister Shimon Peres, who reflects the views of Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, said Israel must take seriously the saber-rattling of the Egyptian leadership and be ready for new fighting.

"Egypt has probably decided to renew the fire," he told a student audience. "We don't know if it will be in limited form or in full, but they (the Egyptians) should know they will have to pay a high price and, therefore, shouldn't plan things they won't be able to carry out."

National Broadcast

Mr. Peres's remarks were broadcast over the national radio following the first meeting of the Organization of African Unity peace delegation with the Israeli leadership at the start of a two-day visit.

President Leopold Senghor of Senegal, head of the Nigerian military government Gen. Yakubu Gowon, and the personal representatives of Presidents Joseph Mobutu of Zaire (formerly Congo-Kinshasa) and Ahmadou Ahidjo of Cameroun met Premier Golda Meir and Foreign Minister Abba Eban shortly after they arrived from Cairo.

The meeting lasted less than an hour. At the end of the session, Israeli officials said a further meeting planned for the afternoon had been cancelled.

They said this was to give the African leaders time to digest what Mrs. Meir and Mr. Eban had told them at the first round of talks.

The officials said the Africans would meet the two Israeli leaders again tomorrow "for a summing up session." The OAU mission is scheduled to leave Israel tomorrow afternoon.

The heads of state, commissioned by the OAU to try to get a peace dialogue between I and Egypt started, are on the second leg of their mission.

At the beginning of the month, they visited both Israel and Egypt and said after the first round of talks: "With the help of God, this dialogue may bear fruit."

They began the second leg of their mission in Cairo after President Anwar Sadat's weekend speeches declaring "the time for battle has come" sharply increased tension in the area.

Eban to Go to London

LONDON, Nov. 24 (Reuters).—Mr. Eban will hold talks with British ministers here next week on the latest Middle East developments, European Common Market questions and other major international problems.

Illegal Digging For Antiquities Laid to Dayan

TEL AVIV, Nov. 24 (AP).—Defense Minister Moshe Dayan has been accused in parliament of illegally digging for archeological treasures, but he denied it. "To the best of my knowledge, I have never contravened the antiquity laws," he said yesterday.

Uri Avnery, the sole parliamentary representative of the Haolam Hazeh party, made the accusation during a debate in the house Monday on measures to curb unlicensed digs.

Mr. Avnery said stiff penalties could not be enforced on antiquities thieves while "Dayan digs without hindrance" in Israel and occupied Arab territory.

He said Mr. Dayan had amassed a $714,000 collection of antiquities at his home. An ardent amateur archaeologist, Mr. Dayan has said archeological digging is his prime form of relaxation during times of crisis. He was not present during the debate.

Okinawa Reversion Accord Approved by Japanese Diet

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, Nov. 24 (NYT).—The lower house of the Japanese Diet (parliament) approved today the treaty with the United States under which the strategic island of Okinawa would be returned to Japanese political control next year.

In Japan's parliamentary process, the vote assured ratification even though the treaty is still to be considered by the upper house. The vote was 285 to 73.

The Socialist and Communist parties, which have a total of 105 seats in the 491-member house, boycotted the session to protest the treaty. But the Komeito (Clean Government party) and the Democratic Socialist party showed up to vote against the pact.

The U.S. Senate passed the treaty by a 84-6 vote on Nov. 10. President Nixon, however, has said that he will not sign it to complete ratification until the Japanese adopt legislation that will assure continued operation of extensive U.S. military facilities on the island.

Supported by Sato

Immediately after approving the treaty today, the Diet voted unanimously, and with Premier Eisaku Sato's support, for two opposition resolutions that appeared to conflict with Japan's agreement on Okinawa with the United States.

One resolution called on the Japanese government to obtain from Washington a commitment that all nuclear weapons would be withdrawn from Okinawa before reversion. It also stated that the Japanese government would not permit the United States to deploy nuclear arms on Okinawa under any circumstances.

The Nixon administration has said publicly that there will be no nuclear weapons on Okinawa at the time of reversion. But the joint communiqué on Okinawa issued by Mr. Nixon and Mr. Sato in November, 1969, although vaguely worded, has been interpreted by officials of both governments as permitting nuclear weapons to be deployed on Okinawa in an emergency.

The communiqué said that reversion would be carried out "without prejudice" to U.S. rights to consult with the Japanese government if Washington thought posting nuclear arms in Okinawa necessary.

Cut in Bases Asked

The second resolution called for a reduction in the size and number of U.S. military bases on Okinawa after reversion, even though a detailed agreement on the maintenance of those bases is part of the treaty package.

Mr. Sato, after the resolutions were adopted, "reaffirmed" his policy against allowing the United States to bring nuclear weapons into Japan proper and onto Okinawa. He also said that he would begin today a "serious effort" to have the U.S. bases on Okinawa cut back.

U.S. officials here said Japanese officials had made informal requests for a new commitment on the nuclear and base issues. But they said that the Nixon administration has not yet decided whether it would go beyond what it has already pledged.

Volcano Threatens

LONDON, Nov. 24 (AP).—The Royal Navy frigate Berwick steamed today toward the Caribbean island of St. Vincent to provide aid if a volcano there erupts. The 4,000-foot volcano Soufrière killed 2,000 islanders when it gushed out a flood of lava in 1902. Islands officials believe another eruption is imminent.

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Partial Blackout

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...r Blast Kills a Soldier ... Sniper Wounds Another

..., Nov. 24 (UPI).—A ...ed by two masked ...an automobile show-...rgan killed a British ...wounded another to-...army said.

...nutes later a second ...showroom—either an-...or an exploding gas ...unded another sol-...ny spokesman said. ...oops rushed to the ...fter two masked gun-...in, ordered the staff ...lanted at least one ...spokesman said. ...blast sent a wall ...atally crushing one ...burning a second. ...blast came as other ...oved through the

...e second bomb death ...n 48 hours. A bomb ...the cellar bar of a ...night as two gunmen ...ng it, killing one of ...wounding the other ...stomers.

...newspaper, the Irish ...d a death notice today ...e dead man, Michael Crossey, 21, as an IRA lieutenant.

An army spokesman said fellow soldiers immediately began a search of the area for the gunman, who fired three shots at the Scots Guards man. The sniper fired from the Bombay Street section of the Falls.

Officials at the hospital where fellow soldiers took the wounded Scots Guard said he was in serious condition.

British troops did not return the fire, the army spokesman said.

Border Shooting

Earlier, the army said, British troops had exchanged fire with gunmen shooting across the Irish Republic's border and in Belfast raids had seized 13 men, including two suspected Irish Republican Army members.

On the border, gunmen fired three shots near the Irish Republic town of Lifford at troops in Northern Ireland, and the soldiers returned the fire, an army spokesman said. The troops suffered no casualties, he said.

More than 400 British troops took part in the early-morning sweep through the Catholic New Lodge district of Belfast which resulted in the seizure of the 13 men, the army spokesman said.

In Londonderry, exploding nail bombs injured two soldiers in the Catholic Bogside district, and in another section of the Bogside troops fired rubber bullets to break up a youth gang, the spokesman said.

The injured soldiers returned to duty later, the spokesman said.

In other incidents, troops in Strabane last night used CS nausea gas and rubber bullets when about 50 youths tried to remove bumps put in a road by soldiers. The crowd burned a bus before fleeing across the nearby border to the Irish Republic, the spokesman said.

At Lurgan, police charged James P. McCrystal, 30, with causing Monday night's explosion. Mr. McCrystal, himself, injured, appeared at a special court convened at Lurgan Hospital. An army source said the dead man, Michael Crossey, 21, was Mr. McCrystal's accomplice.

PLEASANT SURPRISE—Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower reacting to an announcement by golfer Arnold Palmer that the Bob Hope golf tournament has donated $280,000 to the Eisenhower Medical Center being built at Palm Springs, Calif.

United Press International.

As French Investigation Continues

Cabinet States Confidence in Spy Chief

PARIS, Nov. 24 (AP).—The government today declared its "complete confidence" in the chief of the French intelligence service, one of whose high-ranking assistants has been indicted in New Jersey for plotting to smuggle $12 million of heroin into the United States.

The government spokesman, Léo Hamon, also criticized the French press for keeping the drug story on its front pages for more than two weeks.

Reporting after a cabinet meeting on the government's position, Mr. Hamon said Defense Minister Michel Debré made a report to the cabinet, including President Georges Pompidou, on the drug affair and its repercussions within the French intelligence service—Service de Documentation Extérieure et de Contre-Espionnage (SDECE)—which comes under the jurisdiction of his ministry.

Observers noted that the expression of confidence was directed specifically at Alexandre de Marenches, who became chief of SDECE 13 months ago.

It carefully avoided giving blanket endorsement to the entire organization, which has been accused in the French press not only of involvement in drug trafficking, but also of collusion with Eastern European spy networks.

The statement by the cabinet, the first it has made on the narcotics case, offirmed its confidence in Mr. de Marenches for management of the intelligence operation and "the investigations which come under his responsibility and involve his services." It also recalled the government's "traditional confidence in judiciary procedures."

The SDECE colonel indicted by a U.S. federal grand jury in Newark is Paul Fournier, who has not been arrested here. His indictment is thought to be based largely on the testimony of a onetime SDECE operative, Roger Delouette, who is now in jail in New Jersey after pleading guilty to charges in connection with smuggling the $12 million worth of heroin into the United States.

Mr. de Marenches was received by Judge Gabriel Roussel for 90 minutes today as the investigating magistrate continues to interview the top men in SDECE.

AP.

Patrick Moriarty

...Devlin Must ...Damages to ...n Constable

... Nov. 24 (AP).—Ber-...vlin, leftist member of ...Parliament, was order-...y to pay libel damages ...policeman who charg-...e falsely accused him ...ber.

...court jury found that ...n had libeled Garda ...Patrick Moriarty dur-...vision show about a ...ion against a South ...igby team's visit to ...

...were fixed at $50, to ...intly by Miss Devlin ...sh Republic's state-run ...ervice.

...vlin maintained that ...ad said was true and ...l. Garda Moriarty con-...merely fell on Miss ...ng pushing and shov-...crowd.

...s the costs of the ...earing will be decided ...court session.

Castro Meets With Cardinal

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 24 (AP).—Cuban Premier Fidel Castro met the Roman Catholic cardinal-archbishop of Santiago yesterday and said that Christianity and Marxism should "work together to liberate all people."

"Christ caused bread and fish to multiply," he told newsmen at the archdiocese headquarters. "That is what we want to do for our people."

Premier Castro, on a lengthy state visit to Chile, talked privately for 40 minutes with Raul Cardinal Silva, who presented him with a leather-bound Bible.

"There are differences between Marxism and Christianity, but there are also common points," Premier Castro said afterward. "We must work together on the common points."

Gunman Routs Mourners in Italy

SEMINARA, Italy, Nov. 24 (AP).—A man armed with a machine gun yesterday put to flight nearly 1,000 persons attending the funeral of a farmer killed in an ambush.

Police linked the death of Giuseppe Gaetano Gioffre, killed by machine-gun fire Sunday while driving his car, to a feud between two families.

After the funeral service for Mr. Gioffre, a large procession followed the coffin through the town toward the cemetery. At a street corner, a man stepped forward and threatened the crowd with a gun. The procession broke up and the crowd fled, abandoning the bier in the street. The gunman drove off on a motorcycle.

Ceausescu, Tito Demand Red Equality

Assail 'Subjugation' Of Bloc's Members

BELGRADE, Nov. 24 (UPI).—Yugoslavia's President Tito and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu urged the Communist camp today "to renew and strengthen principles of cooperation, noninterference and equality."

The Yugoslav news agency Tanjug said the two-day meeting between Presidents Tito and Ceausescu in the Romanian town of Timisoara ended tonight. They "reached complete, or almost complete, accord in all matters that were examined," it said.

In its report, Tanjug said the presidents reviewed the situation within the international Communist movement, "which has long been encumbered by actions which cause subjugation and inequality among its members.

"It was underlined that these problems cannot be solved in the old ways, and that it is necessary to renew and strengthen the principles of cooperation, noninterference and equality," Tanjug said.

President Tito went to Timisoara to discuss international and bilateral problems. He also went to tell President Ceausescu about his recent talks with Soviet party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev.

Mr. Brezhnev's visit to Belgrade in September dealt with the right of Communist nations to run their own affairs—a demand voiced most often by Yugoslavia and Romania.

Romania was known to feel that Mr. Brezhnev's visit to Belgrade has as much importance for Romania as for Yugoslavia.

Tanjug said the presidents especially considered the problems of the Balkans, and welcomed "the latest tendencies to improve the situation and relations among the Balkan countries."

40,000 Croat Students Strike; Party Calls It 'Knife in Back'

BELGRADE, Nov. 24 (UPI).—Forty thousand students took part in a university strike in Yugoslavia's Croatian Republic today despite resolutions from Communist party cells condemning the walkout as "a knife in the back."

Reports from student leaders in the Croatian capital of Zagreb and from Tanjug, the Yugoslav news agency, said 25,000 students were boycotting classes at Zagreb University and 15,000 struck at colleges and junior colleges around the northwestern Yugoslav region.

The strike began Tuesday in Zagreb to back Croatian demands that the republic be allowed to keep more of the foreign currency earned by its industry and tourist resorts. In the past, most of this valuable currency has gone to the federal governmennt in Belgrade.

Age-old nationalist animosity between the Croats of Zagreb and the Serbs of Belgrade exacerbated the dispute.

Student strike leaders posted guards at Zagreb University to keep nonstrikers off the campus and held meetings all day in lecture halls. Such signs as "Workers, we are with you," and "Unity with workers" decorated the buildings.

But the workers—or at least their leaders—condemned the strike.

"We ask the students to continue their normal work," said a proclamation issued by Croatian trade unions.

The strike is "a blow and a knife in the back," according to resolutions passed at party cell meetings in major Zagreb factories.

Italians Defeat Yugoslavia, Hold Lead in Bridge

ATHENS, Nov. 24 (AP).—Italy remained unbeaten today after the third round of the 29th European bridge championships by overwhelming Yugoslavia, 20 to minus 5.

Germany held second place, beating Portugal, 18-2. Belgium advanced from fifth to third and Britain moved up from 10th to fourth.

No women's round was played at the day session.

The tournament, with 22 national teams, will end Dec. 4.

Third-round results, open series, victory points, were:

Norway-Ireland, 15-5; Spain-Switzerland, 5-15; Finland-Belgium, 3-17; Poland-Greece, 20-minus 3; Austria-Denmark, 4-16; Germany-Portugal, 18-2; Hungary-Sweden, 12-8; Israel-France, 11-9; Yugoslavia-Italy, minus 5-20; Iceland-Turkey, 4-16; Holland-Britain, minus 3-20.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6— Thursday, November 25, 1971 *

War on the Subcontinent

The Indians and Pakistanis have finally got their war. Indians wanted it to humiliate Pakistan, rationalizing (fairly enough) that no other way was left to be rid of the refugees. Pakistanis wanted it to cover their frustration at failing to suppress the Bengali insurgents in East Pakistan. Mrs. Gandhi went around the world asking for help; none was forthcoming so her government proceeded alone. Gen. Yahya Khan took the opposite course, trying unsuccessfully to subdue East Pakistan himself. Now he probably hopes the international community will step in before the Indians beat him too badly, in the West as well as the East. The Indians, fighting an undeclared war, seem to hope they'll be able to lick the Pakistanis before international pressures enforce a cease-fire.

It's a tragedy. But who can look at its immediate underlying cause, the Pakistan government's repression of the East, and contend that it's that much worse than what came before? By the standard rules of the game of the nations, countries which practice atrocities on their own citizens are pretty much left alone to do it. It is only when they commit violence that spreads into another country that the world community is enabled, or forced, to get into the act. The real wrong committed by the Pakistanis was to declare war on a group of their own citizens. Their tactical error was to expel eight or ten million of this group into India. This put an enormous burden on New Delhi. More important in the end, it gave Indians the occasion some welcomed to settle old ecores. At first India offered refuge, training and arms to the Bengali insurgents and, later, actual combat support. Pakistan, too narrow or perhaps too weak to bend and conciliate the Bengalis, answered the Bengalis and their Indian sponsors with fire. So war came.

Fortunately, neither country is equipped for a long war, though even a short war will bring much loss and suffering. India appears to have most of the military advantages, at least in the East, which it surrounds on three sides. Even if international appeals bring about a cease-fire before New Delhi has achieved its apparent minimal objective of routing the Pakistani Army in the East, the East will probably receive a greater measure of autonomy than it previously enjoyed. Independence is not out of the question, though in calmer moments the Indians may realize how unstable, and how attractive to Indian West Bengal, a Bangla Desh state in East Pakistan would be.

On other days, one could express regret that Pakistan, and India as well, did not deal more carefully with the difficult Bengal issue, which remains the heart of the matter, and that their patrons—the United States and China behind Pakistan, the Soviet Union behind India—did not effectively restrain them. But the time for regret has passed. War is a reality in the subcontinent.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Mr. Connally vs. Europe

President Nixon's personal appeal to the Senate undoubtedly helped to turn the tide for the second time in six months against a unilateral reduction of American troops in Europe. But the administration had itself largely to blame both for the need to fight this battle again and for the narrower margin of victory just as talks with Moscow on mutual force reductions in Europe are approaching.

Between May and November, the administration has confused its friends and befriended its neo-isolationist critics by its monetary and trade moves abroad and by the bitter attacks Treasury Secretary Connally has launched against the policies of the nation's closest allies in the Atlantic and Pacific. This quarrel has brought into question the framework of American relations with Western Europe, political and military as well as economic.

At a time when the United States was moving unilaterally from confrontation to negotiation with Communist China as well as the Soviet Union, the Treasury secretary has opened an angry confrontation with the nation's allies—and, so far, has avoided negotiation.

Negotiation will not be easy. It affects jobs and prosperity in every country. But Western Europe and Japan are prepared to join in negotiating monetary reforms and a realignment of currency parities that could provide 90 to 95 percent of the turnaround the United States needs in its balance of payments. What is blocking negotiations is Connally's determination to get that extra 5 to 10 percent gain—and to get it in advance—in the form of unilateral concessions from the allies in trade and defense burden-sharing.

These unjustifiable demands, and the effort to bludgeon the allies into surrender with an import surcharge that virtually doubles the American tariff, has led Connally into highly misleading attempts at justifying his tactics to the Congress and to American opinion as well as to the allies. One part of this argument has been the claim that almost half the predicted American payments imbalance of $11 billion has resulted from a $5 billion outflow of American defense expenditures abroad. This is the cost of defending the free world, Connally argues, and should be shared by the allies.

Without probing into these dubious figures as such, the first thing that must be noted is that the bulk of the defense drain is due to unilateral American policies in Vietnam, of which the allies disapprove and on which they have never been consulted. In West Germany, where two-thirds of the American troops in Europe are based, the American dollar outflow on defense account has always been offset 89 to 100 percent by German arms purchases and other means. The net outflow related to NATO defenses in Central Europe is small—10 to 15 percent of Connally's $5 billion figure—and only a fraction of the trade surplus the United States continues to have with the Common Market. A minor cut in American investment or tourist expenditures abroad would offset it completely.

Connally himself has gotten away from talk of defense burden-sharing in Europe as if it were a significant factor in the American payments imbalance. But the damage has been done. Many members of Congress believe otherwise and their views will not easily be changed.

Two major trends now under way in Europe ultimately should make possible a reduced American presence without danger.

Chancellor Brandt's Eastern policy, the new Berlin agreements, the pending NATO-Warsaw Pact negotiations on mutual force reductions and moves toward a new East-West security system in Europe should make it possible gradually to dissipate the military confrontation on the Continent with safety. At the same time, Britain's entry into the Common Market and concurrent moves toward union in the political and defense fields offer the prospect that West Europe progressively will be able to take over a larger share of NATO defense.

Both these trends, which could be undercut by major unilateral American force reductions in Europe, are directly threatened by the Connally monetary and trade policies, which assume that West Europe is a rival rather than an ally. To say, as Connally and his aides do, that there is no longer any American interest served by the strengthening and enlargement of the Common Market is to turn away from the concepts of Western European and Atlantic unity.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Sadat Rattles His Saber

The more often Sadat repeats that he has opted for war, the more strongly committed he will be to really fight at least some kind of war in the long run. The Egyptians may be hoping that the UN will serve them as a shield. If so, it is possible that they may decide to open hostilities before the General Assembly debate is over. Shooting along the Suez Canal, or even commando operations across the waterway, could serve on the one hand to drastically demonstrate to the UN how impatient, desperate and determined the Arabs are to regain the occupied territories. At the same time, the UN could be used as an emergency brake in the event that Israel reacts too heftily to Egyptian attacks.

It is quite probable that Sadat will continue to aim for a fight—a small-scale one, if possible—but will try to avoid an excessively dangerous outbreak. Plans for a partial solution to the conflict are probably dead for the time being; they have at any rate never represented a genuine hope of settlement. But Cairo certainly still hopes to persuade America to put sufficient pressure on Israel so that the occupied territories would revert to the Arabs without another war.

—From Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 25, 1896

BERLIN—According to the Lokal Anzeiger, the German Emperor made the following speech at the swearing-in of the naval recruits at Kiel today: "The oath which you have just taken is the foundation of discipline. Without God and religion there can be no discipline. Do honor to your forefathers in the Emperor's coat. At the present moment there is no enemy to be feared. If one comes, however, you will face him boldly and without fear!" The speech, though not a menacing one, was indicative in content and intent.

Fifty Years Ago

November 25, 1921

WASHINGTON—The hope of the "wets" was killed today when President Harding signed the Campbell-Willis Bill prohibiting the manufacture and sale of beer as a medicine. The bill renders useless the Treasury ruling of October 24, on which the anti-prohibitionists based their hopes, permitting the manufacture and sale of beer medicinally. After the Treasury ruling, beer manufacturers throughout the country declared that they would immediately put millions of gallons of beer on the market. All this will now have to be withdrawn, however.

'Here Come Our Replacements.'

Where Are the 'Great Powers'?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The world is now on the verge of another pointless human tragedy. India and Pakistan are slowly but surely sliding into a war that can only result in unutterable misery, and in this situation it will be interesting to watch the so-called great powers at the newly reorganized United Nations.

Here is one case where the five permanent members of the UN Security Council—the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Britain and France—have a clear duty under the charter to work together against this madness, and an opportunity to do so without damage to their own national interests.

The U.S. government is working hard through diplomatic channels to keep the present border clashes from flaring up into a major war, but its influence in both New Delhi and Karachi is weaker now than at any time in the last decade.

Without Effect

Moscow and Peking have also issued statements against settling the dispute by force of arms, without any visible effect, but a joint appeal by the Big Five in the Security Council is something else again. Singly, the big powers may not be able to halt this reckless nonsense, but together they could compel India and Pakistan to debate the question and maybe even to declare a cease-fire in the meantime.

One argument for bringing Peking into the United Nations was that this would finally bring all the major nations into the Security Council, and give the world peace organization another opportunity to fulfill its original promise.

The Indian-Pakistani dispute is a clear case for urgent action under the charter. Article One states that the purposes of the United Nations are "to maintain international peace and security, and to that end, to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace...."

The five permanent members of the Security Council were given this special status precisely because it was assumed that they had special responsibilities and the necessary authority to carry out this principle. Accordingly, if the UN is to make the "new beginning" everybody has been talking about, here is a good place to begin.

Sound Reasons

Aside from the UN treaty obligations, Moscow and Peking have sound national reasons for avoiding a war on the Indian subcontinent. Peking is backing Pakistan, though not to the extent that Moscow is arming India, but they have enough trouble with one another on the Sino-Soviet border without running the risk of getting more deeply involved on opposite sides of an Indian-Pakistani conflict.

The United States, Britain and France obviously have nothing to gain in such a war, but in the last quarter of a century all the great powers have drifted into the habit of ignoring the charter and failing to cooperate for peace, even when it was in their common interests to do so.

Fortunately, with mainland China now represented at the UN, there is a quick and private channel of communication among the major nations. Also, President Nixon has established the means of direct communication with Premier Chou En-lai in Peking, and the political advantages of stopping this war are obvious.

In fact, Nixon, thanks to his initiative in sending Henry Kissinger to Peking, is now in a better position to explore the possibilities of a Big Five appeal to the Security Council than any of the world leaders. It is easier for him to address both Moscow and Peking on this emergency than for Moscow to approach Peking or vice-versa.

When the Pakistani ambassador in Washington, Gen. Mohammed Raza, was asked by reporters how imminent war was with India, he replied: "The war is on, it is not imminent." And since New Delhi was at the same time claiming that the Indian Air Force had shot down Pakistani planes near Calcutta, time is now the urgent question.

Other questions of who forced the refugees out of Pakistan into India, and how much military support is being given to the anti-Pakistani government forces in East Bengal can be debated later. The need now is for a combined effort to stop the fighting and bring both India and Pakistan before the Security Council to show cause why they are once more threatening the peace of the area.

Crying for Blood

This is not the sort of appeal the Indian and Pakistani governments can ignore, no matter how much their peoples are crying for blood. Prime Minister Gandhi is repeating the old discredited excuse that she does not know how much longer she can hold back her people, but she is not in a position to brush aside an appeal from the Big Five.

India has an arsenal of its own, and its organized military forces are undoubtedly superior for the time being, but it relies on the Soviet Union for many military supplies, and on other countries for economic aid, both of which can be cut off.

Here again, the forgotten principles of the United Nations are relevant, for Article Two of the charter states specifically that "All members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means . . . shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state . . . (and) shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action."

There is nothing out of date about these treaty obligations. They are binding on India and Pakistan as well as on the Big Five. They have simply been forgotten, and the time for the Big Five to revive them, with a good chance of success, is obviously now.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Letters

Oversimplification

Herblock has again (IHT, Nov. 23) accused Nixon of errors of judgment (supporting military regimes at the expense of the people in Saigon, Bangkok and Phnom Penh) that are/were not all of his making. Part of the mess, and there is ooc, predates Nixon. Congress is involved, too. Oversimplification nearly always leads to overstatement, but those making such statements, whether with a typewriter or a crayon, have an obligation to respect the limits of credulity or profess their roles as propagandists.

B. GATES.

Paris.

Cannikin

Re your Nov. 22 article on "Wildlife Toll at Amchitka Called Large." So sad that sixteen or 600 sea otters, birds and thousands of fish perished in the Cannikin nuclear test on Nov. 6. I'm all for wildlife protection to a certain point, but as other countries test continually without any public uproar, if we fall behind, it could be "you", "me" and millions of Americans. This would obviously take longer to replace than the needed "five years or longer for the otter colonies and fish beds to recover."

PATRICIA BROCH.

Lausanne.

Could Be Major Force

Enter Scoop Jackson: Candidate for Defense

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—The first thing to say about Sen. Henry Jackson, who has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination, is that he is a heavyweight. Whatever Scoop Jackson does, he does it effectively.

There is reason to think that he will not get the Democratic presidential nomination. But he is bound to come to the convention with delegate strength, and he could be a major force in shaping the eventual choice.

The best mark of Jackson's effectiveness lies in his electoral performance back home. Washington, far from being a subsidiary of Boeing as some imagine, is a state with a long tradition of individual choice in electing officials. For example, while Democratic in the 1964 and 1968 presidential elections, the state named a Republican governor. While voting Republican in 1960, it elected a Democratic governor.

Election Winner

Sen. Jackson, in thirty-three years of running for office, has never lost an election. He ran ahead of Lyndon Johnson in 1964 and took 83 percent of the vote last year. Since 1962, when he first began taking a hand in his state's congressional politics, the Washington delegation in the House of Representatives has moved from 6-1 Republican to 6-1 Democratic.

In the Senate, Jackson has been a mover and shaker for more than a decade. As chairman of the Interior Committee, he has put his imprint on most recent power and reclamation projects. As a defense expert, he had the clout to set in motion the investigation of the TFX plane contract that did so much to darken the reputation of the McNamara Pentagon.

Nor is Jackson, as so many of his critics assert, merely an unthinking hawk. He is determined to maintain a strong American defense presence in Europe, Asia and the Near East. He has also produced, as chairman of a government operations subcommittee, some pioneering work on the organization and machinery for the effective doing of national security business.

Off the Senate record alone, Jackson has many of the assets required to be an effective campaigner for the Democratic nomination. Connections in defense, aerospace, and with the Jewish community ease the money problems. He has friends all over the country, many of them in the Congress, who can provide him with local savvy and support.

Most importantly, he has, as the Democratic frontrunner Edmund Muskie does not have, a well-demarcated constituency. It suffices to glance at Florida, where the Jackson forces are preparing energetically for the March 14 primary, to show how easy it is to target his appeal.

The Florida panhandle is, in effect, South Georgia. As a regular Democrat with strong defense instincts prepared to stand up for the United States, Jackson has a natural following there. That following is being strengthened by an anti-busing stand the senator now is conspicuously taking.

In the southern part of the state, Jackson has a double drawing power. First, there are large numbers of Jews around Miami attracted by his strong stand on Israel. Then there is a heavy concentration of conservative Democrats, rarely tapped in Democratic primaries, to whom Jackson is beckoning with his policies on defense and busing. Provided George Wallace doesn't enter the primary, which looks increasingly likely, Jackson could pick up enough support to carry the state.

To be sure, he has disadvantages. His identity problem is severe. Only about 40 percent of the people in the country even know that Sen. Jackson exists. For that reason, he does poorly in polls—even in Oregon. And rightly or wrongly, the polls have impact on money-givers, political workers and even voters.

Moreover, he is a lackluster performer on the hustings. Mayor David Kennedy of Miami, who decided to support Hubert Humphrey after looking over the whole Democratic field, said of Jackson the other day: "I heard him in a speech here, and he turned me off. Even the reporters could barely keep their eyes open."

Revenge Seekers

Finally, Jackson has drawn to his side not a few figures still living in the last days of the Johnson administration. They are determined to take revenge for what liberals and intellectuals did to Lyndon Johnson and Hubert Humphrey on Vietnam. So they push Jackson to hawkish positions on the war, and on law and order.

The true test of Jackson in the present phase of the campaign is how he handles his revenge seekers. If he gives them free rein, he will not only assure himself of fourth party opposition if he gets the nomination. He will also alienate large numbers of Democrats, who want only to forget the unhappy past.

If he holds his hawks under wraps, he can retain the confidence of the broad reaches of the party. He will then be in position to influence heavily the final choice—perhaps even to be on the ticket himself.

Measuring JFK and His Rivals

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.— Washington went about its business Monday with little to indicate that it was a notable anniversary. It was eight years ago Monday that John F. Kennedy was murdered in Dallas, eight years since the gunshots at the underpass by the grassy knoll cut a brutal gash through the history of our era.

Eight years is the equivalent of two presidential terms. The eight years since John Kennedy's death have been dominated by two men who were his great rivals in life—Lyndon Johnson, who fought him for the nomination, and Richard Nixon, who opposed him in the election of 1960.

Johnson held the presidency for more than five of those years, and Richard Nixon on Monday afternoon had occupied the White House precisely as long as Kennedy was allowed.

Verdict of History

The verdict of history is still some time distant for Kennedy's successors, and yet it seems fair to say that as of today there is little reason to think that either the Democratic delegates or the nation's voters made any mistake in 1960 in judging that Kennedy was the best man of the three.

This is so, despite the fact that Johnson as President passed a massive liberal domestic program likely to be felt and remembered far longer than Kennedy's few bits of "New Frontier" law.

And it is the case despite the fact that Nixon's accomplishments in foreign policy—given time and good luck in liquidating the Vietnam war and pursuing the negotiations with the Russians and Chinese—may dwarf Kennedy's handling of the Cuban missile crisis, the passage of the Trade Expansion Act and the negotiation of the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

Kennedy's standing rests not on the specific accomplishments of his brief tenure, but on the qualities of national leadership he embodied. They are qualities which, if anything, are better understood today, after eight years of absence, than they were in his lifetime.

John Kennedy was a man of reason, a man with a love of public debate, a man who saw politics quite literally as the arena for public testing and public determination of national policy.

As a candidate Kennedy turned instinctively to the public forum and to open debate—with Johnson, with Nixon, and with anyone else who cared to test his political worth. Confronting prejudice—the fear of his Catholic faith—he did not shrink or hide, but boldly faced the purveyors of that prejudice and disarmed them with cool reason.

As President, in times of crisis, whether economic, political or military, his instinct was to invoke the public wisdom. It may be foolish to ask what he would have done had he been confronted with Johnson's choices in Vietnam in 1965, but it is not foolish to ask how he would have done it.

He would not have led the country into massive war by stealth and indirection, as Johnson did, for he would have known, as he had always known, that a policy that cannot be enunciated openly and defended in public debate is almost certainly bad policy.

But if Kennedy was a man of reason, he was also a man of passion, who felt injustice and was not ashamed of making moral distinctions between the strong and the weak, the oppressors and the afflicted, in America and the world.

A Quote Remembered

One remembers his quoting, on so many nights in that campaign against Richard Nixon, the words he loved from Franklin Roosevelt's 1936 nomination acceptance speech:

"Governments can err, presidents can make mistakes, but the immortal Dante tells us that divine justice weighs the sins of the coldblooded and the sins of the warmhearted in a different scale. Better the occasional faults of a government living in the spirit of charity than the consistent omissions of a government frozen in the ice of its own indifference."

Those words have more force now—in this city of frozen-faced men—than they had then. As Lyndon Johnson feared the free play of reasoned debate, so Richard Nixon seems to fear the consequences of concern, compassion and a generous spirit. His is government by the grim, Johnson's was government by the sly.

Because Kennedy was neither grim nor sly, neither dour nor devious, because reason and passion coexisted so comfortably in his person; and because he made us all believe, at least for a short time, that politics could be a rich adventure, an exercise of the best that we possessed in mind and spirit, because of this, and much more, he is mourned today, eight years and two Presidents after he was struck down.

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هكذا من الأصل

Associated Press

MAY BE KEEPERS—Police have finished washing, reassembling and ...e 10-pound wad of $100 bills found three days ago by two Philadelphia ...ers, Louis Lagana (left) and Cardell Williams. Police say none of the ...torn into at least two pieces, has been reported stolen and unless ...resents a valid claim within a year the two men will divide the $92,400.

The Dying Arts of The American Indian

By Dave Smith

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—The oldest arts of America—the rugs, the pots, the baskets of the American Indian—are beginning to disappear at the source.

Admiration for the art of the Indian cannot save these crafts any more than it can save the artists who create them.

They grow fewer each year.

Ida Redbird, the master potter of the Maricopa tribe of Arizona, was killed in August at 79, when lightning struck the tree under which she slept.

Maria Martinez, subject of Alice Marriott's 1940 biography "Maria, the Potter of San Ildefonso," is still alive and still does an occasional piece of her famed black pottery. But her last-known piece is dated 1970. She is 86.

Sculpture

In Cochiti Pueblo in New Mexico, home of the stylized figures of animals, *storytellers* and rain gods, the most respected of native sculptors, Helen Cordero (in her 60s), recently had a stroke.

Another, Teresita Romero, is 76 and does little work today. Still another, Dominguita Quintana, is 90 and has stopped working.

Among the Chemehuevi, the Yavapai, the Pima and the Jicarilla, Western and Mescalero Apache—who used to make baskets of an intricate, small weave—the art of basket-making is virtually dead.

The Navajo rug perhaps best illustrates the paradox confronting the old craft arts: Quality is higher than ever—as are the demands and the prices—while quantity dips sharply each year.

Old Story

The reason is an old story: The clash between the new and the old or modern economics applied abrasively to the traditional methods.

In economic terms, it just does not pay—and hardly ever did—to weave a rug or make a pot. The profit to the artist is practically nil on an hourly basis—far lower than for a janitor, gas station attendant or field hand.

The craftsmen are overwhelmingly women, and many women are reluctant to pass their arts on to their children, preferring instead that the young go out in the world.

Of course, the Indian arts were originally not arts at all but techniques for making useful objects. Over the years, the techniques began to bear signs of individual taste and personal expression. Patterns in rugs and blankets and designs in pots and baskets began to take on tribal characteristics and occasionally, but rarely, religious significance.

Two Things

Toward the end of the last century, two things happened to alter the future of the Indian crafts.

First, commercial rugs, blankets and pottery became accessible to the Indians, who, being practical folk, decided it was more sensible to spend a week's pay on an inexpensive machine-loomed carpet than to work 350 hours and more weaving their own. Navajos today use almost none of their own weaving; they prefer manufactured Pendleton shirts and blankets.

Second, just as the Indians began buying manufactured products, they were "discovered" by anthropologists.

They were informed that what they had always been doing, useful though it might have been, was really indigenous aboriginal art.

They obligingly set to work churning out rugs and crockery at a furious rate. Told that a design she had dreamed up only that morning was a "classic three-clouds pattern," a smart potter cranked out classic three-clouds patterns for years, until they became classic.

Disappearing

Many experts fear that, in another decade or two, the subtle, earth-colored objects made from the wools, the grasses and the clays gathered near the Indian villages will be gone altogether, at least in the forms that have endured for so long.

Museums and collectors have begun an assiduous hunt for the best remaining works, driving prices up.

For a small piece of Maria Martinez's black pottery, so highly polished that it glows like pewter, $300 is not an unusual price. Pottery by the woman known as Blue Corn costs only slightly less.

For a small, finely woven two gray hills rug by Daisy Togelchee or Susie Manygoats, $700 or $800 would be a bargain, with the price doubling, tripling or quadrupling according to size and quality.

But these are not exorbitant prices when one counts the hours that went into their making. For a pot, a woman often walks many miles from her village to the nearest clay deposits, bringing home as much as she can carry. Then come the long hours of preparing the clay and shaping the pot, building it up coil by coil, since the craftsmen never have used the potter's wheel.

Los Angeles Times.

Maria Martinez with a sample of her black pottery.

The pot is dried in the sun, then decorated with a wash, or slip, made of a different-colored clay mixed with water. After that it is baked over an open fire.

This procedure is brief, compared to the work of the Navajo weaver. Here the family raises and shears its own sheep, washes, combs and handspins the yarn and then begins the weaving itself on vertical looms whose design has not changed in centuries.

The Navajo weaver does not sketch out her pattern for a rug but simply relies on memory as weeks and sometimes months go by, with the symmetrical geometric form taking shape.

And at the end, it is not unusual for a woman to realize less than $1 an hour for her long labor.

© *Los Angeles Times*

A-Bomb Log Auctioned For $37,000

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (UPI).—A cloth-bound notebook containing eight pages of notes written by the co-pilot aboard the mission which dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima was sold at auction yesterday for $37,000.

"Tom Ferebee (bombardier) let go...15 seconds after the flash, there were two very distinct slaps." the notes read.

"We then turned the ship so we could observe results and then in front of our eyes was without a doubt the greatest explosion man has ever witnessed."

The co-pilot, Robert A Lewis, stood in the back of the Parke-Bernet Gallery as the book was sold to Carnegie Bookshop of New York at an auction.

Mr. Lewis, a captain when he flew aboard the Enola Gay to bomb the Japanese city Aug. 6, 1945, said the notes were written in almost complete darkness and halfway through the mission he ran out of ink and had to use a pencil. [He kept the log for a New York Times reporter who apparently arrived too late to go on the mission. The reporter, William H. Lawrence, went on the mission to Nagasaki. According to The Times, Mr. Lawrence was not able to use the log for security reasons.] Suppressed for some time because information in it was considered top secret, the log recounts events of the mission leading up to the bombing and then the author's feelings:

"The city was 90 percent covered with smoke... I am certain the entire crew felt this experience was more than any one human had ever thought possible.

"Just how many Japs did we kill? I honestly have the feeling of groping for words to explain this or I might say my God, what have we done.

"If I live a hundred years, I'll never quite get these few minutes out of my mind..."

Obituaries

Peyton Ford, 70; Was Deputy Attorney General for Truman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (NYT).—Peyton Ford, 70, a deputy attorney general in the Truman administration, died Monday.

Mr. Ford received considerable attention as the legal spokesman for the Truman administration in opposing the accusations made by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy.

In early 1950, the anti-Communist senator accused the administration of having "raped" 81 confidential State Department loyalty files to cover up charges by Sen. McCarthy that the State Department had Communists in sensitive positions.

Justice Dept. Had Them

In a calm rejoinder to the charges, Mr. Ford said that the files had not been "raped, skeletonized or tampered with" and were still in the possession of the Justice Department. A board of Senate investigators accepted Mr. Ford's explanation, and termed Sen. McCarthy's charges unfounded.

In a similar case in 1948, Mr. Ford supplied the legal reasoning for President Truman's refusal to turn over the loyalty file of Edward U. Condon, director of the National Bureau of Standards, who had been denounced by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

While the request to see the file was backed by a 300-29 House vote, Mr. Ford, supplying precedents dating back to George Washington, replied that no President had ever been compelled to turn over an executive file and it would not be done then.

Mr. Ford also supplied much of the legal justification for wage controls during the Korean War.

Frank M. Chapin

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (WP).—Frank M. Chapin, 56, a senior official of the Central Intelligence Agency, died yesterday.

Described as one of the CIA's ablest officials, he rose through the ranks to positions of increasing responsibility, serving on important assignments both in the United States and overseas.

For seven years, he was an assistant to the director of central intelligence, the late Allen W. Dulles. In 1969, he was detailed to the National Security Council staff, his last assignment.

Norman Tower Ball

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (WP).—Norman Tower Ball, 66, a former economic commissioner of a European recovery program with the American Embassy in London, died Monday in Boynton Beach, Fla.

Mr. Ball, a Naval Academy graduate and an attorney, served in naval intelligence during World War II. Afterward, he joined the Research and Development Board of the government. In 1950, he was economic commissioner of the aid program at the embassy in London.

Harry G. Sperling

PARIS, Nov. 24 (IHT).—Word was received here today that Harry G. Sperling, 65, president of F. Kleinberger & Co., art dealers, died Nov. 15 in New York.

The firm, which has offices in London and New York, was started by Mr. Sperling's great-grandfather in 1856. Through four generations, the firm specialized in art of the 13th to 18th centuries, buying and selling for the royalty of Europe and for leading museums and collectors of the United States. The firm donated works to the Louvre, among other museums.

Mr. Sperling served on the visiting committee of the department of drawings of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, which acquired the Altman Collection and the Friedsam Collection through him. Theodore Rousseau, curator in chief of the museum, stated, "Harry Sperling brought us the finest Rembrandts and the greatest Flemish primitives. No one set higher standards for the state of preservation of a picture, and he had the finest sense of a painting's condition."

Mr. Sperling also aided the Frick Collection in the acquisition which celebrated its 50th anniversary — Hans Memling's "Portrait of a Man."

During World War II, Mr. Sperling served as a lieutenant in the Office of Strategic Services. He was appointed European director of information for Radio Free Europe in Munich in 1950, serving there until 1952.

Nan Fairbrother

LONDON, Nov. 24 (AP).—British authoress Nan Fairbrother, 56, whose latest book on environmental problems has received a literary award, died in a hospital today.

Her latest book, a study of the relation of society to environment, was awarded the W.H. Smith Literary Award for 1971. A presentation ceremony was to have been held next month.

Fashion, Tourism in Acapulco

By Hebe Dorsey

ACAPULCO, Mexico (IHT).—What Maremoda did for Capri, Mod Americana is trying to do for Acapulco with a fashion week.

Tourism and fashion travel well together. When it comes to launching a place, the fashion crowd can add quite a bit of glamour, with shows and scores of stunning models going about in exotic, exciting clothes.

The Capri operation was an out-and-out promotion meant to help Capri and the Italian fashion designers. Mod Americana works on the same principle. It is supposed to help Acapulco and fashion designers from four countries: France, England, Italy and the United States.

It is also meant to help Robert Seligman, an adroit and astute New Yorker who saw the possibility of merchandising the event by putting it into television format and wrapping it up with a catchy title: The Beautiful People.

Capri Film

He made a film last year in Capri where not only fashion models but colorful jet setters flocked for a few days' fun, thanks, largely, to the savoir faire of Eileen Ford, of the well-known model agency.

This year, Mr. Seligman convinced the Mexican tourist office to underwrite this quarter-of-a-million-dollar project to promote Acapulco. The event is being held at a newly built, $27 million hotel, the Plaza Internacional, which, of course, could use a good send-off too.

The timing seems right. Long discovered by the Americans, Mexico is getting attention from Europe. A Club Méditerranée has opened in Puerto Vallarta (which the Richard Burtons helped put on the map) and Air France has just begun a direct flight from Paris to nearby Guadalajara.

Given better preparation, the Acapulco fashion week could become quite interesting. Unlike Capri, whose glamour days are a bit faded, Acapulco is booming and is synonymous with today's vacation dreamland.

To make this week's operation more meaningful, Mr. Seligman asked the international fashion designers to create an original Acapulco beachwear line. To show they mean business, the organization has asked buyers as well, adding the hard-cash aspect of a trade fair.

Finally to gild the lily, an international model-of-the-year contest will be held Friday.

France has sent one of the largest contingents: Nina Ricci, Loris Azzaro, Louis Férand, Paco Rabanne plus 14 houses from the French Riviera. Dina Veterbo, of Tiktiner, said the new Acapulco line she designed is all cotton, more casual and far more colorful than her usual Riviera ready-to-wear. Gerard Pipart, of Nina Ricci, said: "In effect, it's a cruise line with glamorous overtones."

The Acapulco styles will be revealed at a gala Saturday night which will also be the week's finale.

Rome Opera: 'Barber' Opens Season on a Hectic Note

By William Weaver

ROME, Nov. 24 (IHT)—The season at the Teatro dell'Opera opened last night with Rossini's "The Barber of Seville." Originally, the opera was to have been seen here in the production created for La Scala in Milan a couple of years ago, designed and staged by Jean-Pierre Ponelle, conducted by Claudio Abbado, and with Teresa Berganza as Rosina. One by one, they dropped out: First Abbado, then Ponelle, then Berganza. So the Rome artistic direction was in trouble. At the last minute, they managed to borrow a "Barber" production from the San Carlo in Naples! Carlo Franci stepped in to conduct, and mezzo-soprano Biancamaria Casoni took over the role of the heroine.

In spite of this hectic genesis, the inaugural "Barber" was an enjoyable performance, thanks largely to the presence of American baritone Robert Kerns as Figaro and of tenor Luigi Alva as Count Almaviva. Dancing, flashing, smiling, Kerns was a barber for all seasons, his wit enhanced by his clean, lyrical singing. Alva was every inch the Spanish grandee (even to the point of being shocked at first when Figaro suggests he must pretend to be a mere soldier), and every inch a youthful, ardent lover. At times, he indicated the florid passages rather than singing them straight; but all was done with great elegance and charm.

A Disadvantage

In this company, Miss Casoni was at a disadvantage. She has a sweet voice and a likable stage presence, but she is basically placid, without the sparkle and fire of the true Rosina. Still, her performance was generally agreeable; with perceptive direction, it could become more than that.

Sandro Bolchi, a few years ago, staged the notorious Rome "Carmen" with the heroine in a miniskirt and with Sicilian bandits instead of Spanish smugglers. This time, he was more conventional. In fact, there were moments (especially in Dr. Bartolo's scenes) where he seemed absent. Just as well, no doubt. The sets and costumes of Maurizio Monteverde were traditional, acceptable.

Completing the cast, Enzo Dara, a promising young buffo, was Bartolo, and the veteran Paolo Montarsolo was a wily Basilio. The Berta was Stefania Malagù, who sang her "Sorbet" aria with brio.

Carlo Franci conducted with precision but without much fire, using the recent critical edition of the score. This edition makes some of the music seem unfamiliar, and all of it acquires a new freshness and lightness.

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18¾	13	AacusF .74g	11	15¾	15⅝	15¼	15¼	—⅛
85¾	54	AbtLb 1.10	25	57½	58	57¼	57½	—⅛
60	45¼	ACF Ind 2.40	30	45½	45⅛	45	45½	
17½	10½	AcmeC:ev .80	22	10½	11¼	10½	11¼	+⅜
64¾	42⅝	Acme Mkt 2	71	44⅝	45	44	44	—¾
14¾	12	AdmsEx .86g	23	12¼	12⅛	12	12⅛	
19⅝	9	Ad Millis .20	26	9⅛	9½	9	9½	—⅛
49¼	22⅞	Address .75g	74	27⅞	28	27⅝	28	
21	8	Admiral	54	13⅞	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+1
70¼	45⅝	AetnaLfe 1.40	154	57⅞	57⅝	56⅞	56⅞	—½
13¾	7⅛	Aguirre Co	8	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	—½
29½	18	Aileen Inc	72	18¾	19½	18¾	19¼	+⅜
57¾	44⅝	Air Prod .20	39	47⅝	47¾	47½	47½	—⅛
26¼	16¼	Aircoinc .80g	111	16½	17¼	16½	16¾	—⅛
5⅝	2⅞	AJ Industries	18	3	3⅛	3	3	
46¾	32¼	Akzona 1a	177	33⅝	33⅞	32½	32½	—⅛
16	15¼	Ala Gas 1.10	7	16½	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+½
29⅞	14⅛	Alaska Inters	24	14⅞	15½	14½	15	
44	24	AlbertoC .32	27	24¼	24¼	23½	23½	—⅛
15¾	10⅜	Alertans .36	13	11⅛	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	—⅛
25⅝	15⅛	Alcan Alum 1	228	15⅝	15⅝	15	15⅛	—⅛
24¼	12⅞	AlcoStand .30	59	13¼	13¼	12⅝	12⅞	—⅛
46⅞	38¼	Alcon Lab .36	28	39½	40¼	39½	39⅞	+⅜
31⅞	18	Alexndrs .30r	538	19⅞	20⅛	19¼	19⅞	—⅛
17⅛	11½	AlAmLf .24g	13	11¾	11¾	11⅛	11¾	+⅛
18½	9¾	Alleg Cp .20g	x350	9¾	10	9⅝	9⅞	+⅛
32½	16¼	AlegLud 1.40	88	17	17	16	16⅛	—⅜
45⅜	35	AllegLud pf3	2	35¼	35¾	35½	35½	+⅛
25⅝	19½	AllegPw 1.36	64	20⅝	21	20⅝	20⅝	
25⅞	13⅝	AllenEIE .87f	15	13⅝	14	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
34⅝	23⅝	Allied Ch 1.20	151	25⅛	26¼	25	26	+⅜
39¾	26¼	Alld Main .45	x9	34½	34½	34⅛	34⅛	—
28⅞	15⅝	AlldMills .75	3	16	16	16	16	
22¼	14⅛	Allied Pd .48	25	15⅝	15⅞	15½	15½	—⅜
37¾	24½	AllpedStr 1.40	94	24½	25½	24½	25	+⅝
10	5	Allied Super	48	5½	5⅝	5⅛	5½	
19⅝	10⅜	AllisCh .20g	228	10⅞	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
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73	36	Alcoa 1.80	211	38½	38⅛	38¼	37½	—½
31¼	24⅞	AmalSug 1.60	6	25	25	25	25	—⅛
16⅛	9⅝	AMBAC .50	16	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
25⅝	19¼	Amer Es 1.30	6	19½	19½	19¼	19⅛	+⅛
71⅛	35¼	AmHess .22d	255	38½	38⅛	37¼	37⅞	
157¾	78½	AmeH pf3.92	51	86	86	83¾	84	+1
78	53⅛	AAirFiltr .80	83	71	71½	71	71½	+⅛
40⅛	21⅞	Am Airl .40p	266	35½	35½	35¼	35¾	+⅛
25	10	ABaker .20g	17	10⅛	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜	+⅛
49⅜	37	A Brnds 2.20	116	37⅝	38⅛	37⅝	37⅝	—½
48	22⅜	AmBdcst 1.20	50	44½	45	44⅝	45	+⅜
40⅞	30¼	AmBldgM .24	16	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
45⅞	29⅝	Am Can 2.20	131	29⅝	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	
29½	24⅞	A Can pf1.75	25	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+⅛
10⅝	5½	Am Cem .33f	77	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
30⅜	23⅛	A Chain 1.60	14	23⅝	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	—½
26⅜	19⅜	ACrySug 1.40	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
37⅞	27½	A Cyen 1.25	x217	28	28	26⅝	27	—⅝
23⅜	17	Am Distill 1	2	14⅞	17	16⅞	17	
52⅜	23⅛	ADistTel .40g	104	46½	46⅝	46½	46⅝	+⅜
10⅝	7⅛	Am DualVest	16	7⅛	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	
14⅝	11⅝	ADualVI pf.84	4	12½	12½	12⅛	12⅛	—½
32⅛	25⅛	AmElPw 1.70	345	27⅛	27½	27⅛	27⅛	+⅛
14⅝	4½	Am Exp Ind	110	4½	5	4½	4½	
42	23⅜	Am Exp pf	z570	23½	23½	23⅜	23½	—⅛
22¼	16¾	Am Fin 1.16	9	17	17	16⅞	17	+⅛
21½	17⅛	AmFin pf1.50	z200	19	19	18½	18½	—⅛
28	24⅞	AGnBd 1.77	75	27½	27½	27½	27½	+⅛
25	15	A Genins .50	99	18⅜	16⅞	17½	16⅞	—½
35⅜	27⅛	A Gnin pf1.08	4	32⅞	32⅞	32½	32½	
14½	8⅞	Am Hoist .40	11	9¼	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+⅛
84⅞	70	A Home 1.70	112	80¾	81¼	80	81¼	+1⅜
125	104¾	A Home pf 2	1	120	120	120	120	+1¾
40⅜	30⅜	Am Hosp .25	260	35⅝	35½	34¼	34¼	—1
19⅞	9	AmInvst .50g	57	9¾	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+⅜
38	23⅝	A Medical .12	102	27	27¼	26⅜	26⅝	
22¼	14¼	A Medicorp	210	14⅞	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	—⅜
37⅞	25¼	A MIC x 1.40	150	26⅝	26⅝	26½	26½	—⅛
106⅝	79	A MIC x pf 4	7	83½	81	83½	81	+1
9	5⅝	Am Motors	145	6⅝	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	
43⅞	34⅜	ANatGas 2.20	93	35	35⅛	34¼	35	+⅛
64¼	41½	AResDv .18g	47	44¼	44¼	43¼	43⅜	—⅛
21⅛	16⅝	Am Seat .72	15	18½	18¼	18	18	—¼
35¼	24	Am Ship .60	x48	31⅝	33½	31⅞	33	+1⅜
28⅝	16½	ASmeltR 1.20	277	16⅝	16⅝	16⅜	16½	
53⅞	21⅞	AmSoAfr .70	48	37	38⅜	36⅜	38⅜	+2
32¼	12	Am Stand .40	228	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛
91	55	A Std pf4.75	x31	58½	59¾	58½	59⅛	+⅜
22	22½	Am Sterll .52	21	27⅛	27½	27½	27½	+⅛
12¼	6⅜	AT&T wt	36	6⅞	7	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
53⅞	42⅜	Am T&T 2.60	1461	41⅜	41¾	41⅜	41⅝	+½
59⅝	54	Am T&T pf 4	152	58	53	57⅞	57⅞	
17	12	AWatWk .60	3	12¼	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+⅜
18	15½	AW pref 1.25	z110	16½	16½	16½	16½	—⅛
23	14	Ameron .60	5	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	+½
19⅞	14½	Ametek .40a	14	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+⅛
43	27⅞	AMF Inc 1	111	37	37⅛	37	37⅛	+⅜
39⅞	30⅜	Amfac .60	53	31	31⅜	31	31⅜	+⅜
73⅞	51	AMP Inc .64	145	55	56⅞	54⅞	55	+1
10⅛	6¼	AmsPgh .36g	35	6⅛	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
25⅝	10⅝	Ampex Corp	320	11¾	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
45	33	Amstar 1.70	20	33⅛	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	
62⅜	47½	Amstr pf2.45	2	47¼	49⅛	49¼	49⅛	+½
16⅝	9	Amstar pf.68	6	9½	9½	9½	9½	
43¼	29⅛	Amsted 1.60	15	33¼	33⅛	32⅞	32⅞	
9⅞	4⅛	Amtel .20	136	4⅝	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	+⅛
23⅝	11⅞	Anaccnd .53a	482	11⅞	12	11¾	11⅞	—⅛
40	25¼	Anch Hovx 1	31	25⅞	26	25¾	25⅞	+⅛
23	12¼	Ancorp .48b	27	12⅜	12½	11⅞	12	—⅜
47¼	36½	And Clay 1.20	37	37⅞	38	37⅞	38	
18½	11⅛	ApacheCp .25	19	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
35⅜	8½	ApcoO 1.29f	38	18½	18⅝	18⅛	18½	
14⅝	6½	Apeco Ca .16	78	8⅞	9	8⅝	9	+⅛
25⅞	18⅝	APL Corp	16	16⅞	19	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
18⅝	7⅝	Applied Mag	33	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
147½	117	ARA Svc 1.18	25	139½	139½	137	138½	+⅛
26⅝	14½	Arcata .14g	26	15⅝	16¼	15½	15½	—⅛
39⅝	29⅛	ArcazaN pf 2	1	32	32	32	32	
43⅞	33	Arch Dan 1	22	35½	35¼	35	35¼	+¼
45½	17⅞	Arctic Entrp	142	35	36½	34½	35	+½
25	17⅞	Ariz PSv 1.08	7	18⅛	18¼	16	18	—⅛
13	3⅞	Arlans D Str	73	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+⅜
18⅛	9⅞	Arlen RltyDv	28	12	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
23⅝	15¼	Armco Stl 1	160	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	
30	26½	Armc pf 2.16	16	27¼	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	—⅛
73⅜	54	Armr pf4.75	253	63½	63½	63½	63½	
43⅞	31¼	Armst Ck .80	199	38⅝	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	+⅛
41⅛	33⅛	Arm Ru 1.48	2	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
41	25	Arvin Ind 1	7	34⅛	34½	33⅞	34	+⅛
30½	19	Ashld Oil 1.20	258	20⅛	20⅛	20½	20⅛	
10⅝	6⅜	Assd Brew	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
58	40	Assd DG 1.20	43	51½	52	51¼	51½	—⅛
35	24⅜	Assd Spg 1.20	x3	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	+⅛
14⅞	7½	Assd Transp	17	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
21¾	12	Athlone .30g	14	12⅛	12½	12⅛	12½	
25½	20½	AllCyEl 1.36	16	20⅞	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+⅛
78¼	57⅞	Atl Richfld 2	316	58⅞	59⅛	58	57⅞	+1⅛
61	51	AtlRch pf2.75	23	53	53	53	53	
130¼	96⅛	All Rich pf3	5	99	100	99	99	+½
58⅝	45¼	AtlRch pf2.80	49	46	46¼	45½	45½	
3½	2⅛	Atlas Corp	164	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
14⅛	7⅛	ATO Inc .08a	58	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
66⅜	43⅜	Autom Data	81	57⅞	53⅜	57⅞	57⅞	+⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Automtn Ind	51	6	6⅛	5⅝	5⅞	
18⅝	12½	Avco Corp	80	12½	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Avco Cp wt	59	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
48⅝	37½	Avco pf3.20	9	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	—⅛
39¼	27	Avery Pd .24	314	27½	27¼	26	26	—1¼
15⅜	8¼	Avnet .22g	x75	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
112	82½	Avon Pd 1.30	117	95¼	96⅛	95⅛	96	+1
24	14½	AztecOil 1.20f	20	16⅝	17	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛

B

1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
42⅝	22	BabckW .50	180	25	25⅛	24⅝	25	
44⅜	25⅝	BakrOilT .70	27	36½	37	36½	36⅞	+⅛
34⅝	28	Ball GE 1.82	82	29⅝	30⅛	29½	29⅞	—⅛
44½	53	Balt G pf C4	z110	56½	56½	56½	56½	
15	7½	Bangor Punt	20	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
39	25⅝	Bk ofCal 1.34	6	27¼	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	
52	36½	Bank of NY 2	31	37	37⅛	36⅞	37	+¼
72¼	49½	Bank Tr 2.84	44	51⅛	51⅞	51½	51⅞	+⅜
35¼	48	BerbrO 1.811	1	41	41	41	41	+½
65	44	Bard CR .25a	34	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	+⅜
14⅝	7⅛	Basic Inc .40	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
40	30	Basic pf2.50	z100	31	31	31	31	
19⅝	9	Bates Mfg	9	9⅝	9½	9⅛	9½	
24½	14⅛	Bates Mf pf 1	11	14½	14½	14½	14½	
46⅜	22¾	Bathind .20	222	39	39⅛	38⅞	39⅛	+⅛
160½	46⅜	BauschLb .80	494	135⅛	137⅛	134⅝	137⅝	+2⅝
35⅞	25½	Baxt Lab .11	164	32½	32⅞	32⅛	32⅞	+⅛
12¾	9⅝	Bayk Cig .50	4	10⅛	10⅛	10½	10½	
35⅝	25	Bearings .50	6	33⅛	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	+⅛
44	34⅝	BeatFds 1.16	98	38⅛	38⅝	38½	38⅛	—⅛
46½	26⅜	Beckman .50	18	29½	29½	29¼	29¼	+⅛
47	24⅝	Bect Dick .30	205	28⅛	28⅛	26⅝	26⅝	—⅜
21½	12	BeechAr .60b	16	14⅞	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+⅛
24⅜	13	BalcoPet .60b	38	13	13⅛	12	13½	+½
29¼	20½	Belden 1.20	6	20⅛	20⅝	23⅛	20⅛	—⅛
39½	16¼	BeldngH .60b	x2	33	33	33	33	+⅛
33	32½	Bell How .40	34	45½	45⅛	44½	44½	—1
22¾	13⅜	Bemis Co .40	15	16	15	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
44	25½	Bendix 1.60	81	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+½
64⅞	50⅜	BenefiCp 1.60	105	59⅞	60	59	59	—⅞
99½	80½	Benefi pf4.30	4	93½	94	93¼	94	—½
35¾	21	Benfl 5pf 2.50	z100	33	33	32½	22½	—1¼
10	4⅜	Benguet	160	4½	4½	4⅜	4½	+⅛
		Benguet fn	11	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
14⅝	7⅜	Berkey Pho	88	12½	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
27¾	20¼	Beth Stl 1.20	273	23½	24⅛	23½	23⅝	+⅛
70	56	BlackDeckr 1	91	67⅝	68½	67½	67¾	+⅛
24⅝	14⅝	BlairJohn .48	2	15	15	14⅞	14⅞	
28½	16	Bliss Laug 1	27	17⅞	18⅛	17⅞	18	
36¼	25	Block HR .24	3	32	32⅛	32	32	—⅛
38	29½	Blue Bell .60	15	34⅛	34¼	33⅞	33⅞	+⅛
21½	11½	Bobbie Brks	14	11⅞	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
25¼	13⅞	Boeing Co .40	739	14	14⅛	13½	14⅛	+⅛
49⅞	15	BoisCas .25b	314	16	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛	+⅛
16½	8	Bond Ind	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
28¼	19½	BookMth 1.30	2	21¾	22	21¾	22	+⅛
30⅜	23½	Borden 1.20	182	24⅛	24⅞	24	24¼	+⅛
32¼	22⅜	BorgWar 1.25	34	26⅞	27⅛	26⅞	27	—⅛
13⅛	6⅜	Borman .10p	54	6⅞	7	6⅞	6⅞	
40⅞	34⅞	BosEdis 2.36	17	37⅛	37⅝	37¼	37½	+¼
115¾	105	Bos Ed pf8.88	z100	111½	111½	111½	111½	
17⅜	9⅞	Bourns Inc	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
15⅝	8⅛	BraniffA .40f	x294	13¼	13⅝	13	12⅞	+⅛
37	29⅛	BriggsStrat 1	21	29½	30	29½	29⅝	—⅛
73⅜	59½	Brist My 1.20	144	60⅛	61⅛	60⅛	60⅛	—⅛
50	41¼	BristMy pf 2	4	44⅛	44⅝	44⅛	44⅝	+½
15⅛	10½	Brit Pet .39g	70	13⅜	14	13⅝	13⅝	
		Br Pet fn.39g	8	13⅝	14	13⅝	13⅝	
48⅜	34½	Bdwy Hale 1	9	41¼	41½	41⅛	41⅛	+⅛
58½	43½	BdwyHal p13	38	49⅝	49½	49	49	—½
39½	21	BrkwyGls .70	43	21⅛	21⅛	21	21⅛	+⅛
27⅜	23⅛	BklynUG 1.72	32	24⅛	24½	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
11⅜	4⅞	Brown Co	6	6⅛	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	—⅛
16½	10	BwnShrp .20	x3	10½	10½	10⅛	10½	+⅛
42	25	BwnShoe 1.50	116	27¾	29⅛	27¾	29⅛	+1½
25	18⅜	Brunswk .12	110	32	32⅛	30⅝	30⅝	—⅞
22½	23⅛	Bucy Er 1.20	23	25	25½	24⅛	24⅝	—⅛
15	10⅛	Budd Co	41	10⅛	10⅞	10⅛	10⅝	—⅛
65	52	Budd Co pf 5	z30	55	55	55	55	—1
10½	6	Budget Ind	6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
44	31½	BuffForg 1.20	12	31¾	32⅛	31½	32⅛	+⅛
37⅛	15½	BulovaW .60	10	15½	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Bunkr Ramo	230	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
51¼	22¼	BunkR af7.50	21	22¾	22¾	22¼	22⅛	—⅛
49⅞	27⅛	Burl Ind 1.40	160	27⅜	28⅛	27⅛	27⅞	—⅛
57	33½	BurlNor 1.50	167	44⅝	45	44⅝	45	+⅛
9⅝	8⅛	BerlNor pf.55	20	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
26½	18⅛	Burndy .70	44	21⅛	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	+⅛
144⅝	104½	Burrghs .60	93	127½	127¾	126½	126½	—⅝
15¼	10⅝	Bush Univ	8	11⅛	11⅛	11	11	—⅛

C

1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
50⅝	38½	Cabot Cp .70	13	38½	38½	38	38	—½
13⅝	5⅛	Cadence Ind	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
10⅝	6⅛	Cal Financl	20	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
15½	7	Callahn Mng	23	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
35	18¼	CampRLk .45	30	24⅞	25⅞	24⅞	25⅛	+⅛
36	25¼	Camp Sp 1.10	194	25⅝	26½	25⅝	25⅞	—⅛
9	5⅝	Cdn Brew .40	x7	6	6⅛	6	6	+⅛
15½	12⅛	Cdn Pacif	34	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
19½	14⅛	CanalR 1.10	2	16	16	16	16	
49⅜	29	Cap C Bdcjv	103	40½	40⅝	40⅛	40½	+⅛
44½	37½	CapllHold .44	114	37¼	38½	37⅛	37⅞	+⅛
79¼	48⅛	Carbrun 1.50	76	48	48	46⅝	46⅝	—1½
20⅞	13⅛	Carlisle .60	28	17⅜	17½	17¼	17¼	+⅛
17¼	14¼	Caro Frgl .36	27	14⅛	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
29⅞	22¼	Caro PLI 1.46	87	22⅜	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞	
24⅞	15⅝	Carp Tec 1.20	44	15⅝	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
43⅜	32	CarrierCp .60	150	39	39⅛	38⅛	39	
17⅞	14⅛	CarrGen .30h	2	15½	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
23⅛	14⅛	CartWal .40a	54	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+½
27	13⅜	CastleCke .60	55	13⅝	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+⅛
55⅞	38⅛	CaterTr 1.40	297	38⅞	38⅞	38⅛	38⅛	+⅛
7½	4⅛	CCI Corp	23	4⅛	5	4⅛	5	+⅛
31	10	Ceco Corp .90	1	26⅞	26⅞	26¼	26⅞	—¼
79¾	62½	CelaneseCa 2	x93	65	65	64⅞	64⅞	—⅛
51⅞	30	Cenco Ins .30	130	34⅝	35⅞	34⅝	35⅜	+1
27	22⅛	Cen Hud 1.48	16	21⅛	21¼	21⅛	21½	—⅛
29⅛	23¼	CenIllL1 1.56	10	27¼	27¼	27	27	—⅛
22⅜	17½	CenllPS 1.20	105	18	18	17⅞	18⅛	+⅛
26⅞	21⅛	CenlLaEl 1	10	23½	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—⅛
31¼	16⅞	CenMPw 1.30	11	16⅞	17	16⅞	17	+⅛
51⅞	42⅛	CentSWsl 2	297	44	44	43⅛	43⅛	—⅛
27¼	20⅞	Cent Soya 1	62	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
22⅞	17	CenTelUl .90	69	10½	10⅛	18⅜	16⅞	—⅛
19⅞	11⅝	Cerro Cp .80	142	11⅞	12	11⅞	12	+⅛
45½	23½	Cert-teed .80	74	37½	37¼	36⅞	27	+⅛
45½	23⅛	Cert-ted a1.90	5	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	—⅛
28⅞	17¼	CessnaAir .60	302	20¼	21⅛	20¼	21½	+1½
25⅛	17⅝	CFI Stl .80a	9	21⅝	22	21⅝	22	+⅛
9	2⅛	Chadbrn Inc	121	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
7¼	3⅝	Chadb pf.35p	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
42½	29½	Champé 1.20	54	40⅝	40⅝	40¼	40½	—¼
44⅛	29¼	Charter NY 2	x97	30⅞	31	30⅛	30⅛	+⅛
61¼	47⅞	CheseManh 2	30	54	54	53¼	53⅞	—1⅛
62	32½	ChMT 2.82g	1164	49¼	51	49¼	50⅞	+1⅛
29	19⅝	Checker Mot	8	17⅞	19⅛	19½	19½	—½
15⅞	7⅛	Chelsea .24	20	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	—⅛
30⅞	15⅝	Chemetrn .40	53	16	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—½
70⅝	51½	ChemNY 2.88	47	51½	52⅛	51½	52⅛	+1
38⅛	27	ChesVa 1.60	9	27	27	25⅞	26⅞	—¼
70	41⅛	Ches Ohio 3p	199	42⅛	43⅛	42⅛	43⅛	+⅞
53½	44⅛	Chesbgh 1.04	x44	51⅛	51⅞	51⅛	51⅛	+⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Chi East Ill	4	10	10	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
19⅞	9	ChiMil SPP	3	9½	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
36	12⅛	Chi Mil SP al	16	23⅛	23⅝	22⅞	22⅞	—⅛
45⅛	23⅝	ChiPneuT 2	30	34	35	33⅝	34⅝	+⅞
22	15⅝	Ch RI cl NW	4	19	19	19	19	
13⅝	8	ChocFull .20d	37	8⅝	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+½
9⅞	5⅛	Chris Craft	50	5⅛	5½	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
24⅜	14⅝	Chromall .60	107	15⅛	15⅜	14⅞	15⅛	+⅜
32⅜	24⅝	Chrysir .60	384	26⅛	25⅝	25⅞	25⅝	—⅛
17	11⅛	Chrysler wt	63	12⅛	12½	12⅛	12½	
26⅝	19⅛	Cl Mlg 2.02g	178	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
25½	20⅝	CinnBall 1.30	x6	21	21	21	21	+⅛
29½	22½	Cinn GE 1.56	91	22½	23⅛	23½	23⅛	
122¼	114	CinG pf9.30	z300	117¾	117¾	117	117	
64	54	CinGE pf 4	z10	56	56	56	56	
48½	34½	CinMilac 1.40	6	34½	34¼	24	24	—⅛
48	40⅝	CIT Finl 2	284	46	46⅝	45⅝	45⅝	—⅛
49⅝	39⅜	CitiesSvc 2.20	372	40⅛	40⅝	39⅞	40⅛	+⅛
25⅝	14½	City Inv .50	263	15	15⅝	14⅞	15½	+⅛
13⅝	7⅝	City Inv wt	22	8⅛	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+⅛
43⅛	30	CityInv af B7	43	30½	31½	30½	31	+½
52	31	CityIn pf1.31	2	32	32	32	33	+1
11⅝	7	City Strs	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
49⅝	36	Clark Eq 1.40	48	40	41	40	40⅝	+⅛
24⅝	14½	Clark Oil .40	51	15⅞	15	15⅜	15⅜	—⅛
79¼	57	Clev Cli 1.80	x6	57½	57⅛	55⅜	55⅝	—2¼
42¼	33⅛	ClevElIll 2.24	40	33⅝	33½	33⅛	33⅛	
11⅝	6⅛	Clev Pitt spl	z20	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
54	33⅜	Clorox 1a	272	51⅜	51⅜	50⅞	51	—⅜
27⅛	17⅝	CluettPea .90	20	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
28⅛	14⅝	CluettP pf 1	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
25½	17⅛	CNA Finl .50	90	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
32⅞	24	CNA pf A1.10	42	30½	30⅛	30	30	+⅛
56⅞	41⅛	Coast St Gas	124	41⅛	43⅛	41⅞	43⅛	+1⅛
62¾	43⅛	CstSGs pf1.19	17	44½	46⅛	44½	46⅛	+2⅛
114⅝	81⅛	CocaCol 1.38	x87	105	105⅞	104⅞	105⅛	+⅛
47⅞	25⅛	Coca Blig .66	262	38	38⅝	38	38⅛	+⅛
26¼	20½	Coldwl Bnkr	18	20⅝	20⅝	20¼	20⅛	—⅛
39⅝	21⅛	Colecoln .08b	25	36⅞	37¼	36⅞	37	+½
52	43⅛	Colg Pal 1.40	35	49⅛	49½	48⅛	49½	—⅛
61	50	Colg P pf3.50	z50	53	53	52	53	+1
30½	22	CollinsAik .56	51	25⅝	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+¼
20⅞	9¼	Collins Rad	24	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+⅛
40½	31⅛	ColonS 1.40a	8	34½	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
38⅝	26⅛	Coalnstl .60	x142	27⅛	27⅛	25⅝	36	—⅝
25⅛	13⅛	Colt Ind .60	27	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
55⅝	45⅛	Coll In px4.25	2	48½	48⅝	48⅛	48⅛	—⅛
24⅝	19⅛	Call In px1.60	6	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
49⅞	30½	CBS 1.40b	85	42½	42⅝	42⅛	42⅞	+⅛
33⅛	20⅛	CBS pf 1	48	28⅞	29	28⅞	29	+⅛
40⅝	29½	Co'u Gas 1.76	51	30⅝	30⅝	30	30	—½
17⅝	6⅝	Co'ePict .43f	127	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	7	
32½	25	ColSoOh 1.80	70	26½	26⅛	26	26⅛	+½
70½	47	CmbEn 1.40	173	45⅝	49⅞	48½	49⅛	+1⅜
40⅝	17	Com'Solv .40	20	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+⅛
26⅝	14⅛	ComlSol pf.90	1	15	15	15	15	
43⅝	34⅛	ComwEd 2.20	211	35⅜	35⅝	35⅛	35¼	—⅛
16⅛	12¼	ComwEd wt	52	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
122⅝	113⅝	ComE pf9.44	6	118½	118½	118½	118½	
26⅝	23½	ComE pf1.90	29	25⅜	25⅜	25	25⅛	+⅛
27½	21⅞	ComE pf1.42	13	23	23	22⅞	23	
19⅝	12½	Comw Oil .40	114	12⅝	13⅛	12⅝	13	+⅛
33½	23⅝	ComO pf1.72	8	23⅞	24	23⅞	24	+⅛
17⅛	6⅛	Comput Sci	87	6⅛	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	
45⅛	15⅝	Comptg Soft	70	17	17⅛	16⅛	16½	—½
84⅛	49½	Comsat .50	189	51½	51⅝	51	51⅛	
26⅛	18⅝	Cone Mills 1	17	19⅛	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	—⅛
36¼	23	CornMl 1.71g	102	27⅝	28⅛	27⅝	28¼	+⅞
29	15⅝	Conrac .40	26	18⅝	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—1
29	24⅝	Con Edis 1.80	178	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
91¼	80	Con Edis pf 6	2	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	—⅛
72½	63⅛	Con Edis pf 5	3	67	67⅛	67	67⅛	+⅛
68	58	ConE pfC4.65	z20	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	—⅛
48⅞	39⅛	Con Fds 1.22	29	44⅝	44⅝	44⅛	44⅝	+⅛
118	100	Con Fd pf4.50	z20	109½	109½	107½	108	—2
51⅜	38½	Con Frght 1	10	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+⅛
16½	5⅛	Con Leasing	89	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8½	
33	27½	ConNatG 1.88	39	28⅛	28⅛	28½	28⅛	
27⅝	38⅝	Cons Power 2	102	29⅛	29⅛	28⅝	29	
102½	94⅞	ConPw pf7.45	1	101	101	101	101	+½
72	60	ConPw pf4.52	z10	62½	63½	63½	63½	+1
73	59½	ConPw pf4.50	z180	62	62	61⅛	61½	—1
63	56	ConPw pf4.16	z30	57⅝	58	57⅝	58	+1½
19¼	12⅝	Cont Air Lin	67	14⅝	17⅛	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
45⅛	26⅛	Cont Can 1.40	421	26½	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	+⅛
66⅜	59	Cl Can pf4.25	z60	64	64	64	64	—⅛
11⅛	5⅛	ContCop .22d	40	6⅛	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	—½
17⅜	14⅛	ClCop pf1.25	z100	14⅞	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
52⅛	36⅛	Contl Corp 2b	42	39⅝	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛	—⅛
54⅛	41⅛	Cl Cp pfA2.50	9	45	45½	45	45	
52½	42	Cl Cp pfB2.50	8	45⅛	45⅛	44⅝	45⅛	+⅛
40⅝	21⅛	ContlIR 2.25g	149	28⅛	28⅞	27⅜	27⅞	—⅛
13⅝	8⅛	Cont Invest	12	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
24½	12¼	ConMlg 1.14g	227	13⅞	14	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
39⅝	24⅛	Cont Oil 1.50	231	25	25⅝	24⅞	24⅞	—⅛
56	37½	Cont Oil pf 2	5	38⅝	39	38⅝	38⅞	—⅛
12⅝	8⅛	Cont Stl .40	x4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
27⅛	19⅛	Cont Tel .60	301	20⅝	21	20⅝	21	+⅛
85	32¼	Control Data	368	34⅛	34⅞	33⅞	34	—⅛
39½	31½	Conwood 1.90	3	31⅞	31⅞	31½	31⅞	—⅛
36⅛	17⅛	Cook Unit .50	183	17½	17½	16⅞	16⅞	—⅛
37⅛	18⅛	Cooperln 1.40	64	18⅝	18⅝	18	18⅝	—⅛
28⅛	18½	Cooper Labs	28	22½	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+⅛
19⅛	12⅛	Cooper TR	5	14⅝	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	
24⅛	16⅛	CoopT pf1.25	9	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+½
69	53	Copeland 1.20	4	62½	63⅛	62½	63⅛	+1⅛
42½	15⅛	CoppRge .25p	126	16⅛	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
19⅛	12½	Copw'd Stl 1	12	15⅛	15½	15⅛	15½	
277	165½	CorG.W 2.50a	40	170	173¼	170	171¼	+1½
13½	8	Cowles Com	14	9⅛	9½	9	9	—⅛
36½	17⅛	Cox Bdcst .30	52	32⅝	32⅝	32¼	32¼	+¼
34⅛	27⅛	CPC Intl 1.70	92	28½	28⅝	28	28⅝	+⅛
50	33⅛	Crane 1.60b	9	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+⅛
24	17⅞	CredFin .72	62	18½	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
41⅛	31½	CrockNH 1.66	23	31⅞	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛	+⅛
20	14	CrompK .80	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
30⅝	21½	CrouseHind 1	11	25⅝	26	25⅝	26	+⅛
16⅛	8¼	CrowCo'l .65t	129	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+⅛
29	18⅝	Crow pf1.20	2	19	19	19	19	+⅛
23⅛	17⅛	Crown Cork	137	10	18	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
38	27⅛	CrwnZell 1.20	133	27½	27⅛	27¼	27⅛	+⅛
31⅛	10½	CTS Corp .40	14	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—⅛
20⅛	14⅛	Culligan .28	44	15	15	14⅞	14⅞	—⅛
56	35½	CummEn .88	79	49½	49½	49	49½	+⅛
15⅞	10⅛	CurtissWrt	39	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
29⅛	15⅛	CurtissWr A	4	15½	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+⅛
45⅛	28	Cutl'erH 1.20	x43	21⅛	32	21⅛	32	+⅛
37⅛	21	Cyclops .75g	5	21	21⅛	21	21⅛	+⅛
42⅛	25⅛	Cyprus Min 1	14	26⅛	26⅛	26	26⅛	—⅛

D

1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55⅜	32¾	Damon Corp	66	40⅝	40⅝	40½	40½	—⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Dan River	37	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
37⅝	26⅛	Dana Cp 1.25	15	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	—⅛
45½	35⅛	Dart Ind .30b	16	42⅝	42⅝	42½	42⅝	—⅛
50⅛	41	Dart Ind pf 2	8	46⅛	47⅛	46⅛	47⅛	+⅛
21⅛	15½	DaycoCs 1.14	9	17	17⅛	16⅞	17	+⅛
79	60	Dayco pf4.25	z30	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	—⅛
27⅛	16⅛	Daylin .24	20	16½	17⅛	16½	17⅛	+1
40⅛	26⅛	DaytnHud .50	20	34⅛	34⅛	34½	34⅛	+⅛
27½	22⅛	DaytnPL 1.66	25	24⅛	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	—⅛
66⅜	51	DPLpfC 3.90	z120	53	53	53	53	—1½
105	94⅛	DPL pfD 7.48	z70	101⅛	101½	121	121	
50½	39⅛	Deere Co 3	x43	41⅛	41⅛	41	41¼	+1⅛
22½	16⅛	DelmarP 1.12	12	17⅛	17½	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
29⅛	21⅛	Del Mnte 1.16	70	24⅛	24⅛	24	24	—⅛
59	33⅛	Delta Air .50	51	41⅛	41½	40⅞	41⅛	
8¼	4⅛	Deltec Int	57	4½	4⅝	4½	4½	
36⅛	22	Denn Mfg .60	29	26⅛	26⅛	25	25⅛	—⅛
12⅛	6⅛	DennyRst .64	65	7⅛	7⅛	7	7⅛	
54½	24⅛	Dentsply Int 1	55	28⅛	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	—⅛
70	45½	Dereco pf B	5	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	56½	—⅛
33½	19	DeSotoInc .40	411	22	22½	22⅛	22½	
23⅛	19⅛	DetEdis 1.40	69	20⅛	20½	19⅞	19⅞	—⅛
90	73⅛	Det Ed pf5.50	17	79⅛	79⅛	79	79	—1½
22	15⅛	Dexter .24	20	15⅛	15½	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
18⅛	13	DialFinan .60	46	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15½	+⅛
47	33⅛	DiamIntl 1.80	58	34⅛	36½	34⅛	35⅛	+⅛
25⅛	16⅛	Diam Sham 1	55	16½	18⅛	18	18⅛	
36⅛	27⅛	Dia Sh pfC 3	5	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
19⅛	15⅛	DiaS pf D1.20	11	16	16⅛	16	16⅛	—⅛
12⅛	6½	Dictaphone	40	6⅛	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
55⅛	45	Diebold .40	27	45⅛	46	45⅛	45⅛	+⅛
17⅛	12⅛	DiGlorg .60	25	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
85½	52½	Digital Equip	49	61⅛	62⅛	61⅛	61⅛	—⅛
17⅛	9⅛	Dillinghm .40	104	9⅛	9⅛	9½	9⅛	—⅛
37½	24⅛	Dilling pf A 3	3	25⅛	25⅛	25½	25⅛	—⅛
26	18⅛	Dillon Co .80	12	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
128⅛	77	Disney .20b	x175	100⅛	102	100⅛	101⅛	+2⅛
63⅛	49	DislSeag 1.40	2	54⅛	54⅛	54½	54⅛	—⅛
		DisSea fn1.40	3	52½	52½	52½	52½	
14½	5⅛	Diversind .36	204	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
22⅛	22⅛	DivMge 3.11g	109	26⅛	27⅛	26⅛	27	+⅛
35⅛	22⅛	DrPepper .40	24	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	—⅛
73⅛	49½	DomeMns .80	45	55½	56⅛	55⅛	55⅛	+1
18⅛	7⅛	DomFnd .47g	30	7⅛	8	7⅛	8	+⅛
26½	18⅛	Donnelley .44	80	22⅛	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—1⅛
30⅛	17	Doric Ca .32	7	17⅛	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
16⅛	8⅛	Dorr Oliver	23	11⅛	12⅛	11⅛	12	+⅛
23⅛	13⅛	Dorsey .10	25	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
55⅛	39⅛	Dover Cp .75	7	49⅛	49⅛	48⅛	48⅛	—⅛
75⅛	61⅛	DowChm 1.80	120	66⅛	67⅛	66⅛	67	+⅛
19⅛	7⅛	DPP Inc 3	70	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
40	26½	DravoCp 1.40	14	26⅛	26⅛	25½	26	—⅛
37½	25	Dressind 1.40	x51	25⅛	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+⅛
44⅛	33	Dress pf 2.20	x50	32⅛	32⅛	31½	31½	—⅛
38⅛	29⅛	Dressr pfB 3	x13	29⅛	29⅛	29	29	—⅛
33⅛	23⅛	Dreyfus Cp 1	6	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
27⅛	20⅛	Duke Pw 1.40	281	21⅛	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	+⅛
115⅛	105	Duke pf8.70	z100	111	111	111	111	+⅛
109	104½	Duke pf8.20	z1900	106	106½	106	106½	+½
104½	91	Duke pf6.75		98½	98½	98	98⅛	—⅛
64⅛	52½	DunBrd 1.30a	46	56	57	56	56⅛	+⅛
44⅛	16⅛	Duplan .72f	106	17⅛	18⅛	17⅛	18	+⅛
150	129½	duPont 5g	35	134⅛	134⅛	133⅛	133⅛	—⅛
77⅛	65⅛	duPont pf4.50	13	68⅛	68⅛	68	68	—⅛
60⅛	50⅛	duPont pf3.50	6	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	—⅛
26⅛	22	Duq Lt 1.65	52	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
28	27	Dq 4.15pf2.07	z151	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+⅛
31⅛	26	DuqLt 4pf 2	z320	28	28	27⅛	27⅛	—⅛
16⅛	9⅛	Dymo Ind	18	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
15½	5⅛	Dynam Am	57	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛

E

1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
29⅝	21	EaglePic .96	4	22	23	22	22	
24	13	Easco Cp .90	26	13⅛	13⅛	12¾	12¾	—¼
38⅝	14⅝	East Air Lin	220	16½	16½	16	16	—¼
51⅝	27½	EastGas .96f	46	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+⅛
22⅝	19⅝	East Util 1.50	4	20¼	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞	+¼
88⅝	72	EasKodak 1.04a	288	85	85½	84⅝	85	+½
43¾	34	Eaton 1.40	30	38⅞	39⅛	38⅞	38⅞	
43⅝	34⅛	Eaton af1.19	1	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+¼
52⅝	30¼	Echlin Mf .60	265	46	47⅝	46	46⅝	+⅜
29⅝	10	Eckrd Jk .14	153	21½	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	—¼
55	34⅛	Eckrd NC .40	16	44	44⅛	44	44⅛	—¼
23½	22⅛	EckerdNC wt	3	22½	22½	22¼	22¼	—½
38⅝	28⅝	EdisonBros 1	4	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	—¼
33	14⅝	EG&G .10	80	19⅝	20⅛	19½	20	+¼
9⅝	4½	Elect Assoc	15	4½	4½	4½	4½	+⅛
65⅝	32¼	Electr Data	154	39⅞	40⅝	39⅝	39⅞	+⅞
17½	4⅝	El Mem Mag	217	5⅝	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
15½	8½	ElMMag pf 1	11	8½	9	8½	9	+½
7⅜	3½	Elgin Nat	26	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
22¼	15⅝	ElPasoNG 1	108	16¼	16¼	16	16	+⅛
29⅝	23	EltraCo 1.20	25	26¼	26⅝	26	26⅝	+½
78⅝	65⅝	Emer El 1.16	62	71⅛	71⅝	70½	71⅛	—⅛
76	55½	EmeryAirF 1	3	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	—⅛
15¼	13⅝	Emery In .30	150	10⅞	11	10⅞	11	+⅛
44⅝	27	Emhart 1.20b	8	33⅝	33⅝	32½	32⅝	—⅜
5⅝	3	EMI Ltd .09g	35	4	4⅛	4	4	
32⅝	27⅝	EmpDist 1.88	x18	28⅛	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—⅜
30	15	Emp'ra Gas	25	17⅛	17⅛	16¾	16¾	—⅛
35⅝	10⅝	EnglhMin .40	369	19	19⅝	18⅝	19	
224¼	126	Eng M pf4.25	4	115½	118½	116⅛	118½	—7⅝
13½	5½	EnnisBF .80p	56	5½	5½	5½	5½	—⅛
33	24⅝	Epelmk 1.12g	3	28⅛	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+⅛
35⅝	22½	Equit Gs 2.32	11	33⅝	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	
35½	25½	EquitL1 1.76g	86	27⅝	27⅝	24⅝	26⅝	—½
47	23⅝	EquityFd .10e	279	21	31⅝	29⅝	30⅝	—⅛
37½	21⅜	ESB Inc 1.20	19	31½	31½	30½	30⅝	—⅜
17⅝	9⅝	Esquire .33	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+¼
45	33⅝	EssexInt 1.20	30	38⅝	39⅝	38⅝	39⅝	+⅜
54⅝	42	Essex pf2.84	3	47⅝	47⅝	47½	47⅝	+1
18⅝	7⅝	Esterlin .20g	23	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7½	
30	21¼	Ethyl Cp .84	24	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+⅛
43⅝	34¼	Ethyl pf2.40	14	36⅝	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝	—1¼
51⅝	39⅝	Evans P .60b	44	44⅝	44⅝	43⅝	43⅝	—⅝
34⅛	14	ExCelIO 1.25	91	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
33½	17	Extendicare	24	19½	19½	19	19	—½

F

1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
22½	12⅝	Feberge .40	115	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13½	—⅛
44⅝	28¼	FactorA .60	39	28⅝	29	28½	28¾	+½
48⅝	18½	Fairch Cam	199	20⅝	20½	19⅝	20	—½
13⅝	7⅝	Fair Ind .30g	75	8	8	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
20⅝	11⅝	Falrmont 1	23	11⅝	12	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
22¼	15⅝	Fairmnt pf 1	2	16½	16½	16½	16½	+⅜
8⅝	5⅝	Falstaff	42	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
17½	18½	FamlyFin .40	85	12¼	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
16⅝	7½	Fansteel Inc	14	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
17	18½	Far West Fin	23	18¼	10⅝	10	10½	
49⅝	21¼	FarahMfg .44	134	32½	20½	19⅝	20	—⅛
50	36⅝	Fedders .50	134	38	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝	
37½	20⅝	Federal 1.20	19	21	21¼	21	21	
32	23⅝	FedMog 1.80	53	25	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	—⅝
85¼	55	Fed NM 1.28	x138	70⅝	71⅝	70⅝	70⅝	+1½
21⅝	18⅝	FedPapBd 1	11	22½	22½	22	22	—¼
24	13	FedSigns .60	11	13½	13⅝	13	13⅝	+⅛
12½	4⅝	Federals Inc	8	4⅝	5	4⅝	5	—⅛
49	38½	FedDeptStr 1	304	45	46½	45	46½	+1
33½	20¼	Ferro Cp .70	28	29½	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	—⅛
32	18⅝	Fibrebrd .70	48	18⅝	19	18½	19	+⅞
45⅝	40	FidUnBn 2.20	2	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	
41⅝	25¼	FieldcM 1.40	10	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—⅛
28⅝	19	Filtrol 1.40	32	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+¼
21¼	12⅝	Fin Federaln	26	15¼	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
28½	22½	Firestone	157	23¼	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—½
30⅝	20	FstChrt 1.42f	92	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+⅜
23⅝	23⅝	FstMis 1.67g	214	24⅝	25	22⅝	23⅝	—1½
77⅝	61½	FstNatBos 3	2	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	—⅛
43⅝	33	FstNCity 1.32	508	41	41½	40⅝	41½	+⅝
40½	32	FstNStBnc 2	2	32½	32½	32½	32½	—¼
12	9⅝	FstVnBks .40	2	10½	10½	10½	10½	
44⅝	30⅝	FstWisc 1.40	3	31¼	31¼	31⅛	31⅛	+¼
40	12⅝	Fischbch .80	9	37	37	37	37	+⅜
18⅝	12⅝	FishrFd .20g	27	15	15	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
19⅝	10⅝	Fisher Scl .16	27	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	—⅝
37⅝	25⅝	Fleet Ent .12	233	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
14⅝	10¼	Fleming .50	11	10½	10½	10¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
32	24	Flintkote 1	31	28¼	28⅝	25	[illegible]	[illegible]
27	22¼	FlaE Coast	30	23	23	22⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
39½	30	Fla Gas .60	46	20½	20⅝	20¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
57⅝	40½	Fla Pow 1.68	100	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
76¼	57⅛	FlaPwLt 2.12	373	57	57	56⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
28½	18½	Fla Steel 1	7	24¼	24⅜	24⅛	24½	+
30¼	20	FluorCp 1.23f	31	21⅞	21⅞	21½	21⅝	
49⅝	25⅝	FlyTiger 2f	212	29	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	
36	20½	FlyTgr pf1.30	31	23	22¼	23	23	+
30½	21½	FMC Cp .85	91	22⅜	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	
45	34⅝	FMC pf2.25	3	37	37	37	37	
20⅝	14⅝	Food Fair .90	29	14¼	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	
13⅝	7⅜	Foote CB .60	25	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
18	10¼	Foote Min	6	10⅝	11	10⅝	11	+⅛
31½	23¼	Foote pf 2.20	9	24	24¼	24	24¼	+⅛
73⅝	54	Ford M 2.40	517	63⅝	64⅛	63¼	63½	+¼
24½	19⅝	ForMcKs .80	x72	20⅝	20½	20	20¼	+¼
41¼	32⅝	FMcK pf1.80	x4	35¼	35¼	35	35	—¼
36½	18½	Fost Whl .80	10	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20¼	+⅛
19½	15⅝	Fost Whl pf 1	13	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
46⅝	24⅝	Foxboro .23g	466	25⅛	26⅝	25⅛	25½	+½
22	14	Frank St r.40	17	14⅝	14½	14¼	14⅝	+⅛
26⅞	14⅝	FreepMin .80	54	14⅞	15⅝	14⅞	15⅝	+⅝
39½	30⅝	Frueht 1.70	50	31⅝	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	+⅝
24½	15¼	Fuqua In .83f	196	16⅛	16½	18	16⅝	+1

G

1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
27⅝	8⅝	GAC Cp .40p	155	8¾	9	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
21½	12⅝	GAF Corp .40	116	19⅝	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	
27½	20	GAF pf 1.20	17	24⅝	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+⅛
48¼	33⅝	Gam Sko 1.30	47	36½	37½	36½	36⅝	—⅛
49½	34⅝	GamS pf 1.75	3	37½	37½	37½	37½	—⅜
48	34	GamS pf 1.60	10	37⅝	37⅝	37	37	+⅛
606	32⅝	Gannett .48	69	46	46½	46	46½	+½
50	35⅝	GardDen 1.30	11	41	41	40⅝	41	
21⅝	16	Garlock .80	3	18½	18½	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
13⅝	15⅝	Gas Svc 1.08	8	16	15	15⅝	16	+⅛
13⅝	5½	Gateway Ind	37	9⅝	10⅝	9⅝	16¼	+⅝
17⅝	6⅝	GCA Corp	5	7	7⅝	7	7⅝	+⅛
18⅝	14½	Gemini Cap	6	14½	14½	14½	14½	+⅛
14	11½	Geminin .56a	25	13¼	14½	13⅝	14⅝	+⅛
25	20⅛	GnAInv 1.07g	15	20⅝	20⅝	19⅝	20⅛	—⅛
48¼	31⅝	GAmOil .60b	52	33	33	32½	32⅝	—½
59⅝	42	GATran 1.60	50	44⅝	44⅝	44	44⅝	
74½	52⅝	GATrn pf2.50	6	56⅛	56⅛	55⅝	55⅝	
14⅝	12⅛	GenBanc .70	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
26¼	14¼	GnCable .80	73	14½	15	14½	15	+⅛
40⅝	20⅝	Gen Cig 1.20	14	22⅝	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	+⅛
33⅝	23⅝	Gn Devel .611	36	24½	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	+⅝
21⅝	18⅝	Gen Dynam	53	18⅞	19	18⅞	18⅞	+⅛
65⅝	52⅝	GenElec 1.40	483	56⅛	56⅛	55⅝	55⅝	—⅛
12⅝	7⅛	Gen Fire .44g	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
43⅝	30¼	GenFood 1.40	222	31⅝	32⅝	31⅝	32⅝	+⅝
23⅝	9½	Gen Host	20	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
29⅝	13⅛	Gen Inst .531	52	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
32	25	Gen Medical	17	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	—⅛
38⅝	31	GenMills .96	63	35½	35⅝	34⅝	35	—⅝
91⅛	73⅝	GenMot 3.40e	515	76	76⅝	76	76⅝	
79	73⅞	GenMot 5pf 5	7	76½	76½	76½	76½	+⅛
62½	53⅝	GMot pf 3.75	6	57½	57⅝	57½	57⅝	+⅛
25⅝	24⅝	GenPCem .80	66	24⅝	24⅝	24	24	—⅛
25⅝	20⅝	G PubUl 1.60	367	21¼	21¼	20⅝	21	
14⅝	6⅝	Gen Refract	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
74½	55	GenSignl 1.20	31	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	+⅛
14⅝	5⅛	Gen Stl Ind	51	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5⅝	—⅛
35⅝	27¼	GnTelEl 1.52	372	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
30½	17½	GTFla pf1.30	z150	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	—¼
38⅝	21⅝	Gen Tire 1b	43	22⅝	22⅝	22½	22½	—¼
39⅝	26¼	Genesco 1.70	73	27¼	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+⅝
14½	10	Genstar .60g	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
42	35½	GenuinPt .87	71	55½	55½	55	55	
V 60⅝	40	GeoPacif .80b	222	41⅝	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝	—
60	42	GaPcf pf 1.40	2	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	—1⅝
108	94	GaPow pf7.72	z100	102½	102½	102½	102½	+½
53¼	36¼	Gerber 1.30	54	42⅝	42½	41	41⅝	—½
97½	63⅝	GettyO 1.13g	75	73½	73½	72⅝	73	—⅝
21	17½	GettyO pf1.20	5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
16⅝	12⅝	GiarPCm 1g	13	13⅝	13½	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
27½	18	Gibrl F 1.03f	46	23½	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—⅝
15⅝	9⅛	Gidd Lewis	7	9⅛	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
24	19½	GiffdHill .40g	12	19⅝	22	19⅝	20	+⅛
32¼	17¼	Gilbert Flex	116	19½	21½	19⅝	21	+1⅝
30⅝	25½	Dillette 1.40	224	36	36	35	35	—⅝
45½	25⅝	Gimbel Br 1	55	25⅝	27	25⅝	27	+1⅝
23⅝	9½	Ginos Inc	27	11⅛	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+⅛
11⅝	7⅛	Glen Alden	121	8	8½	8	8	+⅛
81	50½	Glen Ald pf 5	1	59	59	59	59	—2
21⅝	11⅝	Global Marin	68	11⅝	12	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
32	14⅝	Globe Un .40	12	23½	23½	23	23⅝	—⅝
16½	13⅛	GolbnWl Fin	24	14½	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
35	25⅝	Goodrich 1	159	22	27⅛	27	27⅛	+⅝
35¼	27⅝	Goodyr .85	573	27⅝	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+⅛
26	13⅝	GorJwlyA .24	51	21	21¼	21	21⅛	+¼
46	30⅝	GouldInc 1.40	x11	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	
35½	25	Grace 1.50	137	25⅛	25⅝	25¼	25½	+⅛
27	12⅛	GranbyM .60	39	12⅛	12⅝	11⅝	12	—⅛
33	10½	GrandUn .60	136	18⅝	19	18⅝	18½	—⅛
34⅝	16⅝	Granitvile 1	66	16	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
70⅝	41⅝	Grant W 1.50	57	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	—⅛
40⅝	28⅝	GrayDrg 1.20	3	34½	34⅝	34½	34½	—⅛
33⅝	18	Grt A&P 1.30	177	18	18⅝	18	18⅝	+⅛
40½	28⅝	GtLkDr 1.20a	5	29	29	28⅝	28⅝	—⅛
13	18	GtNorIron 1g	x20	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
33½	27⅝	GtNoNek 1.60	29	30	31	37⅝	37½	—⅝
31¼	20⅝	Gt West Finl	215	25⅝	26¼	25⅝	25½	+⅛
34½	12⅝	GtWUnit .90e	72	12⅝	13	12⅝	13⅝	+⅛
24⅝	17½	GWUn pf 1.88	6	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
18⅝	4⅝	Gtr Wash Inv	40	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
28½	17⅝	Grr Giant .96	15	18	18¼	18	18	+⅛
44½	30⅝	Grn Shoe 1.20	x30	35⅝	36	35⅝	36	+⅛
25½	15⅝	Greyhound 1	373	10⅝	13⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
10½	6½	Greyhnd wt	125	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
25	16⅝	Grolier .60	66	18⅝	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—⅝
35	13½	GrummnCa 1	41	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
46⅞	28¼	GuarMI 3.18g	19	37½	37½	37½	37½	—⅛
49½	35½	GlfLfHld .62g	53	42½	43⅛	42⅝	43⅛	+1
112½	66⅝	GlfMOh 2.80a	35	92⅝	93⅛	92	92⅝	
92	81½	GulfMOh pf 5		85½	85½	85½	85½	
34	24⅝	Gulf Oil 1.50	446	24⅝	25	24⅝	24⅝	+⅛
14	4⅝	Gulf Resrce	115	5	5	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
19⅝	7⅛	GulfRes, pf.22	9	7⅝	7⅝	7	7	—⅛
22⅝	13⅛	GlfRes pf1.30	7	13⅛	13⅛	13	13	
26⅝	19⅝	GlfStUtil 1.04	260	19⅝	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
21	19	Gulf Wn .60	230	22	22⅝	22	22⅝	+½
11⅝	4⅝	GlfWnInd wt	118	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
102⅝	82½	GulfW pf1.75	1	75	75	75	75	—7½
128	80	GulfW pf 3.50	2	92	93	92	93	
62⅝	47½	GulfW pf 3.87	5	55	55	55½	55⅝	+⅛
12⅝	6⅛	Gulton Ind	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	

H

1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
41	34⅝	HackWat 2.20	2	34¼	34¼	34	34	—⅝
44	33	Hall Pr 1.40a	5	34	34	34	34¼	+⅛
70	46⅝	Halliburt 1.05	122	67⅝	67⅝	65⅝	65⅝	—⅝
7⅝	3½	Hamil Wat	7	3½	3½	3½	3½	
26⅞	15	Hamm Pap 1	49	15½	16½	15½	16½	+⅞
13⅞	8½	Hammnd .40	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
47	33	Handlmn .68	14	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	—⅛
34⅝	13½	Hand Har .72	22	15⅝	16	15⅝	16	+⅛
23⅝	13⅝	Hanes Co .50	15	13⅝	14	13⅝	14	+⅛
62⅝	46½	Hanna M 1.30	18	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	—⅛
48	35½	Harcourt 1	20	39½	39⅝	39½	39½	
49⅝	45	Harris Int 1	29	45⅝	46	45⅝	46	+⅝
23⅝	17⅝	Harsco Cp. 1	45	19⅝	19⅝	18⅝	19	—⅛
31½	23½	HarlSMrx .80	33	27	27	27	27	—⅛
32⅝	23⅝	HarvA'y .40	19	10½	10⅝	10½	10½	+⅛
37⅝	25	Hewil El 1.44	4	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	—⅛
19½	15	Hayes Albn 1	52	16⅝	16⅝	16	16	—⅛
71½	5¼	Hazeltine	13	6	6	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
6⅝	4	HCA Ind	2	4½	4½	4½	4½	
42	27½	Hlth-Tex .04g	263	33½	33⅝	33⅝	33½	
27½	12	HeclaM .501	46	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
48	33⅝	Heinz HJ 1	24	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+⅛
37⅝	27⅝	HeleneRe .76	11	27½	27⅝	27½	27½	—⅛
11⅝	6	Helene Curt	12	6	6	6	6	
29⅝	21⅝	Heller Inf .76	34	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛	26⅝	—1
19⅝	14½	HelmPd .40	28	15⅝	16	15⅝	15⅝	
29⅝	31⅝	HelmrhP .20	22	22	22½	21	21	—
5	3⅝	Hemisph Cap	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—
8⅝	3⅝	Hemilnc .55g	7	7	7	7	7	
54⅝	40½	Hercule 1.20g	36	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	+
35⅝	37⅝	Heublein .85	199	44⅝	45⅝	44⅝	45⅝	+
46⅝	29⅝	Hew Pack .20	123	39⅝	39⅝	38⅝	39⅝	+
16⅝	8⅝	High Voltge	31	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—
54½	39½	Hilton Hotl 1	25	48	48½	48	48⅝	+
63⅝	40½	Hobart 1.20	7	58½	58½	58	58	—
30½	21⅝	HoernWal .90	24	22	23	22	23	+
17	6⅝	Hoff Electrn	81	12⅝	12⅝	12	12	—
53⅝	34⅝	Holidyinn .25	77	40	40	39⅝	40	
75⅝	52½	HolidyA 1.70f	1	60	60	60	60	—1
23⅝	12⅝	HollySug .30p	8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
21⅝	16⅝	Homestke .40	70	22	22⅝	22	22⅝	+½
118⅝	82	Honywll 1.30	220	107½	109½	107½	109	+1
36	27⅝	HoovrBl 1.20	15	28⅝	28⅝	28	28¼	—½
44⅝	22½	HospltCp Am	357	35⅝	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	—1⅛
37	27⅝	Host Intl .35	51	27⅝	28¼	27⅝	28	—⅛
15⅝	11⅝	Houdaille .60	47	11⅝	11⅝	11	11⅝	—⅛
32	27½	Houdl pf 2.25	1	30½	30½	30½	30½	—⅛
27⅝	13	Houg Miff .40	25	20	23⅝	19⅝	23⅝	+½
55	41⅝	HouseF 1.20	152	50⅝	50⅝	50	50	—½
165	125⅝	HousF pf4.40	2	150	150	149	149	—1
60	48⅝	HousF pf2.50	6	56	56	55	65	—1½
82¼	65⅝	HousF pf2.37	15	75½	75⅝	75	75⅝	—1⅛
49⅝	41⅝	HousLP 1.32	343	43⅝	44	43⅝	43⅝	+⅛
44½	38⅝	HousNGs .80	18	39⅝	39⅝	39	39	+⅛
54⅝	44	HouG pf2.50	102	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+⅛
39	20½	How John .24	107	33½	33⅝	33⅝	33½	
22⅝	12	Howmet .70	61	12	12	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
25⅝	20⅝	Hubbad 1.46g	18	20⅝	21	20⅝	21	+⅛
24⅝	16⅝	HudBay .40g	21	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
14	9⅝	Hugh Hal .40	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
21⅝	13⅝	Hunt Chm .16	8	14½	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
50⅝	31	Hoyck Cp .48	48	41	41⅝	41	41⅝	+⅛

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1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
38	29⅝	IdahoPw 1.70	35	30⅝	31	30⅝	31	+½
19⅝	13⅝	Ideal Bas .60	34	15½	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
36½	22½	Ideal Toy 1f	42	22⅝	23⅛	22⅝	23	+½
44⅝	29	Ill Cent 1.18	19	32⅝	33½	32⅝	32⅝	+⅛
67⅝	50	Ill Cen pf3.50	19	58⅝	59	58⅝	58⅝	+⅜
44⅝	33⅝	Ill Powr 2.20	25	33⅝	33½	33⅝	33½	+⅛
56	52⅝	Ill Pow pf4.13	z700	54	54	34	34	+½
36	30⅝	Ill Pow pf2.35	z250	33⅝	34	33½	34	+½
17	12⅝	ImprlCp Am	148	13⅝	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	+⅝
57½	34	INA Cp 1.40	129	46⅝	47⅝	46⅝	46⅝	+⅛
13	9⅝	Income Capit	4	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
11	9⅝	IncCCp .54g	12	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
33⅝	24⅝	Indian Hd .80	22	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25½	+⅜
30⅝	24⅝	IndnaGs 1.32	13	25	25⅝	25	25	—⅛
96	86⅝	IndlaM pf7.08	z950	94	95	94	95	+⅛
30	23⅝	IndplsPL 1.50	43	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
105	92	Ind PL pf4.35	1	98	98	98	98	
21⅝	18⅝	Indeli Nat .90	3	18⅝	19	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
59⅝	45	Inger Rand 2	43	50⅝	51	50⅝	51	+½
44⅝	36⅝	IngRd pf2.35	18	39	39	38⅝	39	
33⅝	26¼	Inland Stl 2	77	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26½	
15⅝	10⅝	Inmont Corp	34	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
28⅝	15⅝	Insilco .70	42	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
24	19⅝	Insfic plA1.25	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
51	25⅝	InspirCop 2	39	25⅝	26	25⅝	25⅝	+⅛
46⅝	40⅝	Interco 1.20	15	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41½	—⅛
36⅝	24⅝	IntrlkInc 1.80	x12	25⅝	26⅝	26	26⅝	
365⅝	283⅝	IBM 5.20	227	290½	294	290¼	291¾	+1¼
29⅝	18½	IntChm Nuc	127	19⅝	19⅝	19	19⅝	+⅛
88	63	IntFlaFr .40b	108	73⅝	74½	73⅝	74	+½
37⅝	23	Int Harv 1.40	79	27⅝	24	23½	23⅝	+⅛
15⅝	12⅝	IntHoldg .43g	4	13⅝	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
13⅝	4⅝	Int Indust	74	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
23⅝	7⅝	IntIndA pf	13	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
22⅝	13⅝	IntMiner .03g	52	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
15⅝	6⅝	Int Mng	38	7⅝	8	7⅝	8	+⅛
26⅝	22⅝	IntMultf 1.20	7	23	23	22⅝	22⅝	—⅛

(Continued on Page 10.)

These securities were offered and sold outside the United States. This announcement appears as a matter of record.

NEW ISSUE November 19, 1971

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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

FINANCE

PARIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1971

...ope Said Pressing Dollar Devaluation

...STON, Nov. 24 (Reu-...ury Secretary John ...as been warned that ...major trading partners ...n a devaluation of the ...art of the solution to ...tional monetary crisis, ...ources said last night. ...ssola, deputy governor ...k of Italy and chair-... deputy finance minis-... Group of 10 leading ...countries stated this ...ng with Mr. Connally ...the sources said.

...ally, chairman of the ...nisters, has called a ...meeting of the group ...ys of talks in Rome ...and Dec. 1, to thrash ...ion to the crisis.

... brought to a head by ...lixon's Aug. 15 deci-...r the gold-dollar con-...e and to impose a 10 ...harge on U.S. imports. ...is also discussed the ... meeting with Pierre-...itzer, managing direc-...International Monetary ...).

...l' Rate Proposal

... nine members of the ...Ten—plus Switzerland, ...ticipates actively in ...ngs—will propose in ...establishment of so-...tal" or "central" rates

...ould be maintained ... within broad fluctua-...s until the U.S. Con-...d to legislate a deval-...he dollar, the Italian ...reported to have told ...ry secretary.

...up of Ten ministers ...ek's meeting will try ...the present disparity ...e values and the U.S. ...payments deficit, thus ...e abolition of the tem-...ort surcharge.

... monetary officials ... fastest solution would ...st devaluation of the ... terms of gold, sup-... by some selective up-...uations of other cur-...make the dollar more ... in world markets.

... from Tokyo indicate ...se authorities have al-...ed on a revaluation of ...as much as 15 percent, ... or 6 percent of this ... would presumably ... the global devaluation ...llar suggested by Mr. ... sources believe.

... same time, the West ...thorities may agree on a slightly higher official exchange rate for the deutsche mark than the present floating rate.

Under the scheme, Italy, France and Britain would hold their currencies unchanged against gold—going up in value automatically by the amount of the dollar global devaluation, the sources said.

Volcker Glum On Chances of G-10 Success

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (Reuters).—U.S. Treasury Undersecretary for monetary affairs Paul Volcker said today he did not expect the Nov. 30-Dec. 1 ministerial meeting of the Group of Ten in Rome would see an interim settlement to the monetary crisis.

But he stressed that the U.S. delegation was going to Rome hopeful that substantial progress towards an eventual settlement would be made.

Mr. Volcker also dismissed the possibility that the United States would agree to devalue the dollar against gold as part of a package realignment.

"If I was a European, I would not build any hopes on this one," he said.

"We do not anticipate a settlement but we hope for real progress to be made," he said.

Mr. Volcker said that some of the trade and monetary issues should be resolved, progress towards resolution of other issues should be made, and further issues may be left on the table.

He emphasized that following intensive discussions with President Nixon over the last few days the U.S. delegation would go to Rome with "clear and concrete ideas."

Asked whether the Rome discussions could result in removal of the 10 percent import surcharge, Mr. Volcker said: "We would not expect a settlement on this."

He was speaking to reporters at an informal press briefing.

Klasen Optimistic

FRANKFURT, Nov. 24 (AP-DJ).—Bundesbank president Karl Klasen said today he has reason to hope that some progress toward solving the international monetary crisis can be made at the Group of Ten meeting starting Tuesday in Rome.

But, he said, he would not exclude the need for another group meeting, either late in December or in January—implying that final agreement appears unlikely in Rome.

Mr. Klasen said that if the United States is not prepared to devalue the dollar within a general realignment of currencies, there would be no hope for a solution of the crisis.

"Since the (U.S.) Treasury secretary has said there is a chance in Rome, I think I have good reason to hope for some progress," Mr. Klasen said.

Mr. Klasen said it would be premature to speculate on what will happen if the conference failed to achieve anything.

"Then," he said, "we will have to talk in Europe," implying that the Common Market would have to act jointly.

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Dollar Drops, Gold Rises In Europe

Fired by Speculation Of Dollar Devaluation

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Nov. 24 (NYT).—American dollars were unloaded in the major European centers today and the price of gold rose to its highest level in over three months as speculation on a dollar devaluation intensified before next week's crucial monetary meeting of the 10 leading non-Communist governments in Rome.

Corporations, banks and large investors were seeking to reduce their dollar holdings to minimum quantities and were buying the robust Western European currencies such as the German mark, the British pound, the Dutch guilder, and the Swiss, Belgian and French francs as well as the Japanese yen.

Since most governments have decided in the three-month-old crisis to prevent excessive appreciation of their currencies, central banks intervened in the exchange markets to buy the unwanted dollars.

Fears of a trade war and spreading recession are behind the moves to check the rise of the strong currencies. Governments see their export competitiveness, industrial output and employment conditions hit by the upward currency moves.

German Slump Seen

Nowhere is this felt more strongly than in West Germany, where a sharp drop in incoming orders, lagging plant investment and serious strikes in the metal industry led to a pronouncement today from the Federation of German Industries that the country was in the "starting phase of a recession." This echoes similar sentiment expressed by bankers, economists and individual business leaders for weeks.

The finance ministers of the 10 richest non-Communist countries are to meet next Tuesday and Wednesday in Rome to try to come up with a currency package and other aid for the American balance of payments.

The other countries in the Group of Ten have gone some way in permitting their currencies to appreciate an average of 4 to 5 percent against the dollar. They are pressing the United States to contribute by devaluing the dollar either against gold or a new internationally managed money known as special drawing rights.

Their insistent demand, together with the recently introduced congressional bill to raise the price of gold by up to 10 percent, has brought the flurry to the gold market. The price today was $43.40 an ounce in London, up 10 cents from yesterday.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The following are the late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

Nov. 24, '71	Today	Previous
Ster. (8 per £)..	2.4834	2.49375
Belgian franc...	45.83	46.10-.12
Deutsche mark.	3.09	3.324
Free Fr. Fr	5.405-.41	5.425-.43
Guilder..........	3.2375	3.23625
Swiss franc......	3.8510-30	3.9695-.9705

U.S. Gold Stock Stable, Other Reserves Rise

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. gold supply held steady in October from September's level but total reserve assets rose $15 million, the Treasury reported today.

The gold supply was $10.027 billion unchanged from September. The Treasury said this reflected the effect of President Nixon's decision to stop the convertibility of dollars into gold.

Total reserve assets rose to $12.146 billion from $12.131 billion in September.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Boeing Unveils Jumbo Freighter

The Boeing-747F Jumbojet freighter, which its builders and buyers hope will be to the air what containerized cargo ships are to the sea, has made its first public appearance at the Seattle factory. The 747F is a modified version of Boeing's passenger jet. It has a cavernous interior into which cargo is poured through the plane's open nose. The craft's entire snout section swings up and out of the way to allow cargo containers to be rolled in on motorized casters. The 230-foot plane can carry 225,000 pounds of cargo—triple that of Boeing's largest previous cargo plane—but it is its container possibilities for which the jet is praised as the advent of a revolution in airfreight. The first 747F has been purchased by Germany's Lufthansa airlines and will be put into service next April.

Spanish-Japanese Fiber Plant

A Spanish-Japanese company will build a $23 million chemical complex in northeastern Spain, sources in Spain report. The company will be owned by Union Explosivos Rio Tinto, 60 percent; Mitsui Petrochemical Industries Ltd., 20 percent; and Mitsui & Co., 20 percent. The complex, the sources said, will produce 95,000 tons of artificial fibers a year.

Algeria, French Firm Sign Oil Pact

The French private oil company Eurafrep, one of the firms in which Algeria seized majority control last February, has agreed to turn over its unnationalized rights to the Algerian state-owned oil monopoly Sonatrach, it was officially reported in Algiers. The official news agency, Algérie Presse Service, said a settlement "finally regulating Eurafrep's situation in Algeria" fixed compensation for the nationalization, but it gave no figure. Settlements with the other three private companies are expected in the coming months.

Pfizer Completes Acquisition

Pfizer Inc. says it has completed the previously announced acquisition of a 92 percent interest in Mack Illertissen, a West German pharmaceutical concern, in exchange for 1,555,150 common shares. Pfizer said a secondary offering is being made of one million of these shares. The other 555,150 shares and the 135,232 shares which may be issued if Pfizer acquires the remaining 8 percent interest in Mack may be offered later, Pfizer said.

VW's Audi Takeover Takes Effect

Volkswagenwerk says that its agreement with Audi NSU under which it would take over completely the Neckarsulm-based motor manufacturer was registered on Nov. 19 and has thus taken effect. The agreement, which was reached on April 23, was subsequently challenged by minority shareholders of Audi NSU. However, VW's recent purchase of these Audi NSU shares held by Israel British Bank and other opponents of the original VW offer removed the obstacles to the full implementation of the merger agreement.

Treasury Official Concedes

Phase 2 Doubts Cause Stock Market Fall

By William H. Jones

WASHINGTON, Nov 24 (WP).—The major factor causing declining stock prices, Under Secretary of the Treasury Charles E. Walker conceded here last night, is uncertainty about Phase 2 of President Nixon's new economic policy.

In an address to the Bankers Association, Mr. Walker said the uncertainty comes from three sources:

● Getting Phase 2 set up and under way—with semi-independent boards that had to draw up their own regulations—could not be accomplished overnight. This uncertainty, he asserted, should "drop away" as more and more guidelines published by the Pay Board, Price Commission and Cost of Living Council are circulated and recognized as new operating guidelines.

● Battles on Capitol Hill that alter the basic program offered by Mr. Nixon. Mr. Walker hailed the Senate's action late Monday in passing the administration's tax package but criticized the addition of a "non-germane amendment to finance campaigns" which poses a "serious" threat to the government's program, presumably because Mr. Nixon may veto the package with the campaign deduction.

● The international problems of trading and currencies. The forthcoming meeting of the Group of Ten major financial nations, and other meetings will make progress in making America more competitive in the world, Mr. Walker said.

In addition to uncertainty, he continued, investors are pessimistic because they do not know how to figure out profit expectations for 1972.

Although profit margins have been established, he said, that does not mean that actual profits cannot rise quite sharply—especially if productivity also increases.

There will be a strong business recovery, Mr. Walker predicted, that will lead to reduced unemployment and an end to Phase 2's formal controls — perhaps within 18 months or so.

The "incomes policy" that will survive Phase 2, he predicted, will be a form of "social contract" between leaders of labor, management and government to prevent economic excesses that have led to short-term profits at the expense of longer-term profitability, in recent years.

Martin Says Securities Act Has Not Improved Wall St.

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (WP).—The Security Investor Protection Act passed by Congress last year was "an unfortunate act" because it did nothing to upgrade the quality of the industry, William McChesney Martin jr. said yesterday.

Mr. Martin, former chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, who last summer authored a report on restructuring the New York Stock Exchange, said the act, which created the Securities Investor Protection Corp., only accomplished half the necessary job. He was addressing a meeting of the New York Financial Writers Association.

SIPC, created after an all-out effort by the securities industry, protects investors against losses due to the failure of brokerage firms. The protection is up to a maximum of $50,000 for each account of which no more than $20,000 can be in cash. Some critics have charged that the final measure actually does more to protect brokers than the investing public.

Mr. Martin said the SIPC Act has "seriously impaired self-regulation." "You're not improving the quality of the people in the business," he said.

Structural Problems

Mr. Martin said the structural problems in Wall Street have been a significant factor in the stock market's decline. He explained that investors unable to get delivery of stock certificates or to secure other services from brokers have become disenchanted with the market.

"Fiduciaries have lost confidence in the integrity of the market and wonder if they shouldn't look for other things," he said. He added, "The little man got taken in early 1970—and he got taken by the mutual funds, too."

Mr. Martin, who recommended in his report that the governing board of the NYSE include 10 industry members and 10 public representatives, said the Securities & Exchange Commission should be empowered to name two board members, in the same way that the Fed can name board members for regional reserve banks.

"Perhaps the SEC ought to be reorganized, too," he said, explaining that ultimate control of the markets must rest with the federal government. "Members of the NYSE must realize that they don't own the market," he said.

Some of his sharpest criticism was aimed at mutual funds and other institutional investors who are trying to become exchange members. "They don't realize what that would do to the market that they're so dependent on," he said.

Senate Unit Approves Further Amtrak Funds

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (Reuters).—The Senate Surface Transportation subcommittee approved today an additional $170 million which the Amtrak National Passenger Rail Corp. says it needs to keep operating and make needed improvements.

The committee also extended the authorized life of the corporation by two years to July, 1975.

The action must still be approved by the full Senate Commerce Committee and the Senate.

Chrysler Price Hike

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP-DJ).—The Price Commission today approved average price increases up to 4.5 percent for Chrysler Corp. 1972 model cars, trucks and optional equipment. The commission said Chrysler submitted a request for 5.3 percent increases.

Big Board Rally Fades But Dow Gains Slightly

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (NYT).—New York Stock Exchange prices finished slightly higher today, after initial early gains were carved away as neatly as a Thanksgiving turkey. Exchanges will be closed tomorrow in observance of the holiday, but the market will reopen Friday.

The Dow Jones industrial average, ahead by more than five points in late morning activity, finished with only a sliver of a gain. At the closing bell, it was up 0.66 at 796.63.

Yesterday, the Dow ended at its 1971 low of 797.97. This marked the first time since last Dec. 1 the indicator had finished below the 800 level.

Advances outpaced declines by a 7-to-0 ratio. This was viewed as a favorable development, inasmuch as each of the three preceding sessions had chalked up more than 1,000 declines.

Volume settled back to 11.87 million shares from yesterday's turnover of 16.84 million shares, or the heaviest trading in nearly seven weeks.

The market benefited from some short covering by traders planning a long weekend. Among the glamours, Bausch & Lomb moved up 2 5/8 to 137 3/8, while International Business Machines rose 1 1/4 to 291 3/4.

Walt Disney Productions, selling ex-dividend, gained 2 7/8 to 101 7/8. Disney has reported a 22 percent increase in profits for fiscal 1971.

Occidental Petroleum, the volume leader for the second straight day, once again traded at its poorest price since 1965. Oxy slipped 3/8 to 10 3/4 after selling as low as 10 1/4. The stock sold above 55 in 1968. Yesterday the company cut its dividend in half.

The only changes of a point or more on the active list of 15 issues showed in Minnesota Mining, down 1 3/4 to 118, and in Florida Power & Light, off a point to 56 3/4.

It was Reading Co., corporate parent of the Reading Railroad, that really slid down the tracks after filing for reorganization under federal bankruptcy laws yesterday. The common stock sank 3 1/2 to end at 1 7/8. This represented a one-day loss of 65.1 percent. The stock had edged above 34 in 1966.

Oneida, Ltd., a leading producer of tableware and stainless steel flatware, toppled 22 percent as the stock fell 4 1/2 to 16. The company reported a decline in earnings and, once again, the reaction in this stock demonstrated the market's vulnerability to adverse news.

American Telephone, high on the active roster, rose 1/8 to 41 5/8. The common now yields 6.2 percent. In the previous session, Telephone set a yearly low at 41 3/8.

On the American Stock Exchange, the stock index closed at 23.40, up 3 cents as advances outnumbered declines 421 to 335. Volume was slow with 2,901,000 shares traded.

Syntex led the Amex most active list and closed at 73 1/2, down 1 1/2. Second most active was Imperial Oil at 28 1/2, up 1, followed by Asamera Oil at 13, up 1 1/8. TWA warrants were also active and closed at 20 3/4.

On the bond market corporate bond prices closed about 1/8 point higher with a firm undertone.

The government sector closed sharply lower in most maturity sectors. Activity was quiet and mostly professional. Bills lost 10 to 15 basis points in price.

Company Reports

Hormel (Geo. A.)

Fourth Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	183.0	194.3
Profits (millions).	4.83	4.02
Per Share	a1.01	a0.84
Year		
Revenue (millions)	686.5	695.8
Profits (millions).	16.66	9.99
Per Share	a3.50	a2.09

a—Adjusted

J.C. Penney

Third Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	1,153.0	1,053.0
Profits (millions)..	37.44	31.97
Per Share	0.68	0.60
Nine months		
Revenue (millions).	3,101.0	2,818.0
Profits (millions) ..	78.75	65.56
Per Share	1.45	1.23

Litton Industries

First Quarter*	1971	1970
Revenue (millions).	582.2	565.5
Profits (millions).	11.93	11.66
Per Share (Dilut.)	0.31	0.30

*Preliminary.

Macy (R.H.)

First Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions).	246.9	228.6
Profits (millions) ..	5.36	4.42
Per Share	0.53	0.44

Teledyne

Fourth Quarter	1971	1970*
Revenue (millions)	303.8	282.5
Profits (millions).	14.39	15.08
Per Share (Dilut.)	0.43	0.44
Year		
Revenue (mill.)...	1,101.9	1,216.4
Profits (millions).	56.16	61.86
Per Share (Dilut.)	1.63	1.84

*Restated.

Westavco

Fourth Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	116.0	110.1
Profits (millions).	1.93	4.12
Per Share	0.18	0.39
Year		
Revenue (millions)	430.9	420.3
Profits (millions).	5.02	17.13
Per Share	0.46	1.62

Notice of Meeting

THE EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF INVESTMENT DEALERS (E A I D)

Announces that its next meeting will be held at the Hotel Carlton Towers, Lowndes Suite, 18th floor, Cadogan Place, London, S.W.1. Friday, December 3, 1971. Time: 13:00-15:00 hours.

Investment dealers, portfolio managers, and bankers interested in attending this meeting are invited to write, on their stationery, to:

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF INVESTMENT DEALERS
Box 4XW
LONDON W1A

Attendance is by invitation only.

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INVESTING IN COMMODITIES

David Davies, author of "Commodity Trading for the Investor"* will be visiting European financial centres and would be pleased to meet serious investors who wish to discuss the profitable opportunities in this investment media.

This week Mr. Davies will be in GENEVA,
Today and Tomorrow, Nov 25th-26th.
Phone now for an appointment:
GENEVA 32-45-20/29

For general information or details of visits to other cities please contact:
FINANCIAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, VICTORIA HOUSE, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, LONDON WC1B 4DA.
TELEPHONE: 01-242.5233.

* The report "Commodity Trading for the Investor" is the first ever comprehensive analysis of commodity trading in Europe. It embodies the findings of a 5-month survey of over 2,000 investors and brokers and highlights the characteristics of successful and unsuccessful investors.

The report (Price $10 or $15 to include two supplements) has been described by a leading authority as ". . . a text book for the uninitiated, a manual for the initiated . . . a must for every investor. . . ."

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Continued from Page 8.

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
46¼	24⅞	Int Nickel	1	268	26¾	27¼	26¾	26¾	+ ½
40⅝	28½	Int Pap	1.50	611	29⅝	29⅝	29¼	29¼	
9⅝	6¼	Int Rectifier		16	6¼	6¾	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅜
67¾	45⅞	Int T&T	1.15	632	47	47⅝	46¾	46⅝	— ⅛
122½	88	Int T&T pfA	4	2	88	88	88	88	
110	85	Int T&T pfI	4.50	15	86	87	86	86	+1
112½	81½	Int T&T pfJ	4	222	82½	83	82½	82¾	+ ⅛
112	78	Int T&T pfK	4	147	82	82	82	81	—1
79	69	Int T pfL	5.50	260	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	—1
84½	57	IT&T pfN	2.25	231	59½	59	58¼	59½	
110½	82	Int T&T pfO	5	11	83	83	83	83	+½
44⅞	34¾	Int Util	1.40	171	37¼	37¾	37½	37½	
50½	39⅝	Int Util	A	10	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
100	77	Interpce pf	5	1	86½	86½	86½	86½	—1½
27½	18½	IntpbGp	.20g	87	17¾	17¾	17½	17⅝	— ⅜
23	16⅜	IntsBrand	.96	16	17¾	17¾	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
23⅜	17½	IntersPw	1.28	6	17½	18	17¾	17⅝	— ⅛
20	0⅝	InterCn	strs	148	8½	8½	8¼	8¼	
35	18¼	Iowa Beef		15	18½	18½	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
22	17½	Iowa El	1.30	4	18¼	18⅝	18¼	18¼	
24	17⅜	IowaIlGs	1.30	11	18⅜	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
26⅝	22¼	IowaPw	1.60	17	22¾	22¾	22½	22½	+ ⅛
24¾	19⅝	IowaPSv	1.40	12	20⅝	21	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	10⅝	Ipco Hos	.34d	36	11⅛	11¾	11⅛	11⅝	— ⅛
57	26½	ITE	.60	16	31½	31½	30½	30½	5 ½—1¼
54⅝	29½	Itek Corp		180	32	32⅜	31	31	—1
126½	112	ITT Sv	pf4.50	1	113	113	112	113	—1

J - K

9¼	5⅜	Jaeger	.15p	5	6¼	6¼	5¾	6	— ⅜
42⅜	29½	JamesF	.32	54	35¾	36	35½	35½	
24½	14⅜	Janzen	.60	19	15¾	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
13¾	8⅜	JapnFd	1.66g	32	9⅜	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
		JpnFd	fn1.66g	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	
49¾	27	JeffnPilot	.88	26	46½	46¾	46½	46¾	— ⅛
115½	106¾	JerCP	pf9.36	2200	112	112	111¾	111¾	— ¼
103¾	98¼	JerCP	pf8.12	218	102	102	102	102	
66¼	51⅛	Jewel Co	1.60	961	56¼	56½	56	56	+ ⅛
36¼	25	Jim Walt	.60	33	33	33⅜	33	33⅜	+ ⅛
50	36¼	JimW	pf 1.60	17	37	37⅜	37	37⅛	+ ⅜
24⅜	18¼	JHanInv	.98g	28	22¼	22⅜	22½	22½	— ⅛
46¼	36½	JohnMan	1.20	41	37⅜	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛
98¾	56⅝	JohnJoh	.40a	80	90	90½	89¾	89¾	— ⅛
38⅜	27¾	Johns Svc	.80	40	31⅝	31¾	31⅜	31½	+ ⅛
69	51⅛	John Svc	pf 2	1	57⅛	57¼	57⅛	57¼	+ ⅛
59⅞	48	JonLogn	.80	11	52	56¾	56¼	56½	— ⅛
13¾	9¼	JonLaun	.75g	4	12½	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
60¼	44½	JoneLau	pf 5	218	52¼	53¼	52¼	52¼	— ¾
23	18½	Jorgensn	1.30	3	19½	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
34⅜	23	Josfens	.70	53	22¾	22¾	22¼	22¼	— ¾
64½	47⅜	Joy Mfg	1.40	23	56¾	56⅞	56⅜	56½	+ ⅛
38⅜	17	KaisAlum	.50	83	17	17	16⅛	16⅜	— ⅜
72	50	Kal Al	pf 4.12	2	51	51	51	51	+ ⅛
24	14⅜	KaisCem	.50	7	14	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
23⅜	17⅜	KaiCm	pfI.37	6	17½	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
24⅜	11	KaneMir	.10g	26	11	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
38	31	KCityPL	2.08	17	32¾	32⅞	32½	32½	— ⅛
63	59	KC PL	pf4.35	z160	60	60	60	60	— ⅜
44	31¾	KC Sou	ind 2	5	32¼	32¼	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
26¾	22½	Kan GE	1.44	7	23½	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
18¾	16½	KanNeb	1.62	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
27⅝	24⅛	KanPL	1.38	57	24⅝	24½	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
11	7	Kaly Ind		30	10¼	10¼	9⅞	10	
44	26	Kaly	pfB1.46	4	26⅝	26⅝	26½	26½	+ ⅛
44¾	29¼	Kauf Brd	.10	210	34⅜	34½	34¼	34⅜	— ⅛
18¼	10¾	KawecBri	.20	11	16½	10⅝	18⅜	10¾	
28¼	18½	KayserRo	.60	6	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
37⅜	26¾	Keebler	.70	18	26½	27½	26½	27¼	+ ⅜
21½	17½	Keller Ind		60	17¾	18	17½	18	+ ⅛
28	22¾	Kellogg	1	434	25½	26	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
43	26¾	KelseyH	1.20	5	34⅝	34⅝	34	34⅜	+ ⅛
46⅜	28½	Kendall	.60	19	30½	30½	29	30⅛	— ⅛
29⅜	20	Kenmnwl	.60	9	21¾	21⅝	21⅛	21½	— ⅛
22¼	20	Kennecott	1	632	20⅜	20⅜	19⅞	20	— ⅜
32⅜	25⅝	KY Util	1.68	37	25½	26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
49¼	31¾	KerrMcG	.60	83	33¼	34	33	33½	— ⅜
33¼	23¾	Kidde Co	.60	75	25½	26	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
71	52	Kidd	pfA2.20	10	54½	54⅝	54	54⅝	+ 1⅜
37¾	24	KimbClk	1.20	251	25¾	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	
21½	14¼	KingsDsf	.28	182	14⅞	15	14⅝	14⅞	
39⅜	25⅝	KinneySv	.25	156	27	27	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
78¼	53¼	Kinney	pf1.25	5	53	54½	53	53½	— ⅛
68⅝	28¾	KLMair	.84e	10	30¼	30½	30	30	+ ⅛
70⅜	43¼	Knght N	.50g	58	56¼	58¼	56⅝	58½	+1⅜
22½	16⅝	Kohring	.20g	10	17½	17½	17¼	17¼	— ¼
37	28¼	Koppers	1.60	12	28⅝	28⅞	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
62½	52	Koppr pf	4	z118	56¼	57	56½	57	+ ½
19½	8¼	Koracorp	Ind	12	8¼	8¾	8½	8½	+ ⅛
46¼	38⅝	Kraftco	1.70	127	40⅝	41⅜	40⅝	41¾	+ ⅛
97⅜	56¼	KresgeSS	.50	281	87	287	85¼	86½	— ¼
30½	18½	Kroehler	.20g	20	24½	24½	24½	24¼	+ ⅛
46	26⅜	Kroger	1.30	627	27¼	27¾	27¼	27⅜	— ⅛

L

8⅞	21	Lacl Gas	1.45	7	21⅞	22¾	21⅞	22¼	+
21¼	13¾	Lamon Sess	1	3	14½	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
36¾	21¾	LaneBryn	.65	6	29¼	29¼	29	29	— ⅛
12	6½	Latrobe	Stl	30	6⅝	7	6⅝	6⅝	

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
167⅜	69	LearSieg	.20	174	7	7	6⅝	6⅞	— ½
43½	27½	LearSg	pf2.25	6	27¾	28½	27¾	28½	+ ⅜
26¾	15½	Leasco	Corp	142	18⅜	19	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
43½	27½	Leasco	pf2.20	23	33⅜	33⅝	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
50	25⅛	Leaseway	.30b	3	46⅝	46⅝	45⅞	46⅜	— ⅛
35¾	25½	LeedsN	.50	18	29⅜	29⅝	27½	27½	—1½
21¼	11	Lessors	.40	13	12¼	12½	12	12	+ ⅛
17	13	LehPCem	.40	76	13⅜	13½	13¼	13½	
6⅜	2⅜	LehVal	Ind	74	3	3	2⅜	3	
54½	27½	LV Ind	pfI.50	2	28½	28½	28	28	—2½
19	15⅜	Lehmn	1.32g	65	15¾	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
35½	22⅜	Lenox	Inc .50	5	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ½
13¼	10⅛	LeverFd	Cap	28	10⅝	10½	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
13¼	11½	LevFinc	.75e	12	12½	12½	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
61½	33¼	LevisStr	.24e	97	34⅜	34¾	33½	34⅛	+ ⅛
109¼	68¾	Levitz	Furn	369	95¾	96	92½	94	— ⅜
15¼	6¼	LFE	Co	22	7	7¼	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅛
9⅞	6¼	LFE	Cp pf.50	1	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
55½	40¾	LibbOFd	2	42	43¼	43½	42½	42½	— ½
8⅝	6¼	LibbMcNL		24	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾	+ ⅛
24	11½	LibertyCo	.20a	28	16½	16⅞	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
22¾	18⅜	LibertyLn	.50	36	11¼	11¼	11	11⅛	
60¼	46¼	Liggt My	2.50	23	46¾	48¼	46⅝	7¾	+1
60¼	50	Lilly Ell	.70	95	50½	51⅝	50½	51	+ ¼
86⅜	67¼	Lincoln	Nat 2	34	84¾	84¾	84	84½	
69⅝	71	LincNt	pf 3	4	88½	88¾	88½	88½	+ ⅜
27¼	7⅜	Ling Ten	Vt	249	8	10⅝	7⅝	9⅝	+ ⅜
28⅛	13¾	LingTV	A	21	0½	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
45½	16⅜	LingTV	pf S	4	34¼	24½	23¾	23¾	— ⅜
7⅛	4½	Lionel	Corp	25	4¼	4¾	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
34⅜	10¼	Litton	Ind .60f	365	19¼	19⅝	18⅝	19	
39¼	22	Litton	ptc pr	2	22½	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
74½	50	Litton	cv pf 3	1	51¼	51½	51½	51½	
31¾	25	Litton	px B 2	4	25½	26⅜	26¼	26¼	
15¼	7⅛	Lockheed	Air	110	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	—
15⅞	11	LomboCorp	1	155	56¼	56¾	56¼	56¼	
19½	12	Londontwn		14	14⅜	14⅜	14	14	— ⅛
33¾	20½	LoneStarIn	1	16	22¼	22¼	22¼	22½	+ ⅜
29⅛	23	LoneSGa	1.36	41	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
27¾	21¼	LongIsL	1.38	22	22¾	22¾	22¾	23⅛	+ ⅛
160	160	LIL	pf J 0.12	z310	165	165	164¼	164½	+ ¼
7⅞	3	Loral	Corp	44	3½	3	3	3	
49¾	40½	LaLandExp	1	x287	42⅜	42¼	42⅛	43	—⅛
48⅜	33¼	LouvIGE	1.68	31	34¼	34¼	34	34¼	+ ⅛
28	20⅝	Lowenstn	.90	3	28	28	28	28	— ⅛
54½	41½	Lubrizol	.40	376	46⅜	46⅞	45¾	46¾	
22¾	15¾	LuckyStrs	.50	184	16⅜	16⅜	16⅛	16½	— ⅛
29⅜	19	Ludlow	1.08	16	24½	24¼	24	24	— ⅜
24½	12¾	LukenStl	.60p	7	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	
8	3⅜	Lums	Inc	55	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
7½	4½	LVO	Corp	62	4½	4¾	4½	4½	
13⅜	6¼	Lykes	Yngst	72	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
25⅜	16¼	LykesYng	pf	47	17¾	17⅞	17½	17½	— ¼

M

32½		MacAnF	.20b	36	16¾	16⅞	16¾	16¾	
7⅝	4⅛	MacDonald		63	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
47⅜	8¼	Macke	Co .30	11	10½	10½	10½	10⅝	—⅛
47⅜	33½	Macy	RH 1	42	41	41⅛	40¾	41⅛	+ ⅛
65	55	Macypf	4.25	z218	59	59	58¾	58¾	+ ⅛
20¾	13½	MadFd	1.45g	50	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛	13½	— ⅛
3¼	3⅛	Mad Sq	Gar	137	3⅜	3½	3⅛	3⅜	
42¼	24	Magic	Ch .60	63	37½	38	37½	38	
55	37⅝	Magnvox	.20	161	41¾	42¼	41⅜	41⅝	
39¼	37½	Mallory	1.80	468	39¾	39⅞	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
30¾	25¼	Mallvyde	.44	4	29¼	29⅜	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
20½	15	Manhind	.56b	24	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
43½	22½	Manpowr	.72	16	22¼	22¼	22	22½	
30¼	20½	MfraHan	1.56	27	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	
34⅜	24⅜	MAPCO	1	46	29	29	28¼	28⅝	
43⅜	28¾	Maratn	1.60	108	29	629	27¼	27¾	— ⅜
38⅞	26¾	Marcor	.80	82	27½	28⅜	27½	27¾	+ ⅛
77	52½	Marcor	pfA2	9	55	55½	55	55¼	+ ⅛
21	10¼	Maremont		76	24⅜	24⅝	23¾	23⅝	— ⅜
29¼	20	Mar Mid	1.70	57	32¼	32½	31⅞	32	+ ⅛
37⅝	41⅛	MarlonLk	.40	34	49½	49¾	49½	49½	
72⅜	51	Marlen	1.37g	42	55	55	54⅜	55	
68¼	44⅛	Marley	.40	121	59	59	55	55⅜	—3⅜
17½	9⅜	Marquitt	Cem	37	9⅜	9⅞	9⅜	9¾	+ ⅛
49⅜	28½	Marriott	.95f	115	44	44½	43½	43½	— ⅜
37½	27½	MarshFd	1.10	10	32¾	32⅞	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
25¼	16⅜	MartinM	1.10	78	17⅜	17⅜	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
48⅛	23¼	MrykdCup	.90	8	24½	24½	24¼	24¾	— ⅛
23	32½	MascoCo	n	27	32¾	32¾	32	32	— ⅞
66	51⅞	Masonite	.72	129	56½	57¼	56½	56½	
13½	8¼	Massey	Fer	184	9¾	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
		Massey	F fn	10	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
30½	23¾	MassM	1.50g	124	26	27	26	26½	+ ⅜
52¼	18⅝	Mattel	.10	82	16½	19¼	16¼	19⅛	+ ⅜
58	31⅜	MayDStr	1.60	7	45¾	46⅛	45½	45⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	25¾	MayerOsc	.60		63⅜	30⅜	30¼	30¼	
32½	21¾	MaysJW	.50b	12	21½	21⅞	21¾	21½	— ⅛
41⅜	32¼	Maytag	1.10a	x11	36¼	38⅜	36¼	38⅜	+ ⅛
38	17¾	MCA	Inc .60	72	19	19⅜	19	61⅜	+ ⅛
31¼	23½	McCord	1.25	2	26	26	26	26	+ ⅛
31½	16	McCrory	1.20	11	23¼	23⅜	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
47¼	29½	McDermott	1	43	30¼	30⅜	30	30¼	+ ⅛
67	52	McDonalds		189	61⅛	61⅞	60½	60½	—1
38¾	21	McDonO	.40b	113	28	28½	28	28½	+ ⅝
43¼	30⅜	McG Ed	1.40	114	32¾	32¾	31⅜	31¾	—1¼
24⅛	15½	McGrwH	.60	54	16	16⅛	16	16	
11	5	McGreg	Don	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
53½	45	Newsb	pf 3.75	240	47	47	47	47	
25⅛	21⅛	NiagEl	1.56	29	23¾	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
36⅝	32¼	NE TT	2.36	14	33¼	34	33⅜	34	+ ⅛
40⅛	14½	NewEall	.32	7	16⅛	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
30¼	22¼	Newmnt	1.04	83	22⅝	23¼	22⅝	23¼	+ ⅛
122	85⅝	Newmt	pf4.50	7	86½	86½	86	86	—
25⅝	10½	NYHonR	.15d	15	10⅝	11	10¾	10⅝	
36⅜	28	NYS EG	2.08	37	30⅜	30⅝	30	30⅛	— ⅛
112	103¾	NYSEI	pf8.80	z30	110¾	111⅝	110¾	111⅛	— ⅛
18	15¾	Niag	MP 1.10	x126	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
89⅛	78	Nia	M pf 6.10	y20	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	
61	51¼	Nia	M pf 4.10	y80	56	56	56	56	+ ⅜
57⅛	48	Nia	M pf 3.90	y20	51½	51½	51½	51½	+ ⅛
55	48	Nia	M pf 3.60	y160	50	50½	49	50¼	+1¼
18¾	9⅛	Niag	Sh 1.20g	7	14¾	14¾	14⅝	14¾	— ⅛
23¼	11¼	NL Ind	1	416	11½	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
85⅛	66¾	NorAtlc	W 5	50	67⅞	68½	67½	68½	+ ⅜
25⅞	1⅜	NorlnCp	.45g	21	16	16⅜	16	16½	+ ⅛
40⅛	23¼	Norris	Ind 1	3	34¾	34¾	34¾	34⅝	— ⅛
36⅜	22¼	NoAMt	2.16g	79	28⅝	29⅛	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
31⅞	21⅜	No Am	Phil 1	65	23¾	24	23	23⅜	+ ⅛
3pg5	19⅜	NoAmRk	1.40	73	27⅜	27¾	27¼	27½	— ⅛
77¼	60⅛	NoARk	pf4.75	x8	71	71	70½	70¾	+ ½
27⅛	20	NoARk	pfI.35	x12	24⅝	25⅜	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅜
80½	54¼	NoCNG	Un .94	x126	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	+1¼
17¾	14⅜	NorCenGs	.6 0	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
25¼	13½	Nor Cent	Ry .2170	13	13½	13½	13½	13½	
38½	26⅛	NotlGas	1.78	17	26⅞	26⅝	26½	26½	— ⅜
21⅜	28⅜	NoIlGs	pfI.90	13	29¼	30⅛	29¼	30⅛	+ ⅛
32⅜	24⅜	No In	P 5 1.32	26	24½	25	24½	25	+ ⅛
36⅝	42⅞	NaNGas	2.60	61	43½	44	43½	43⅝	+ ⅛
86½	78	No NG	pf5.80	z80	83	83	83	83	—
9⅝	7	No NG	pfB 1.00	z100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
29¼	25	NoStaPw	1.70	33	26¼	26¼	26¼	26½	— ⅛
63	54½	NS Pw	pf4.11	z30	56½	56½	56½	56½	—1¼
11¾	4½	Nothgte	.50p	21	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
28¾	16½	Northrop	1	23	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
29⅛	20½	Northp	pfI.45	2	21¼	21¾	21¼	21½	
36½	20⅜	Nwst	AirI .45	196	34⅜	35¼	34⅜	35	+ ⅛
35½	33¾	NwtBanc	1.40	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
33½	17⅜	Nwst	Ind .12g	138	25	25¼	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
22⅜	7¼	Nwst	Ind wt	72	15¾	15⅞	14⅜	15⅛	— ⅛
101½	60⅛	Nwrlnd	ptA5	4	80	80¼	80	80½	+ ½
102½	61¼	Nwrlnd	pfCt	13	79	80½	79	80½	+1½
76½	48⅜	Nwstln	pf4.20	68	69¾	69¾	67¾	68¼	— ⅜
29⅛	21¼	NwsMut	.36g	69	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
8⅜	6⅝	NwstStW	2.20	1	70	70	70	70	
36⅞	27¼	Norton	1.50	15	28½	28½	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
58⅜	47¼	NortSim	1.27f	18	51⅜	54⅝	51⅜	54⅝	
30¼	23⅛	Nort S	pfI.60	1	29½	29½	29½	29½	— ⅛
30¼	8¾	NVF	Co	4	13½	13½	13¼	13½	— ⅛

O

13½	6¼	Oak Elect	.16	1	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	14⅜	Oakite	Pd .80	1	14¼	14½	14	14¼	— ⅛
22⅜	11	Occid	Pet 1	2040	11	11¼	10¾	10¾	— ⅜
70¼	37½	OccidPet	pf 4	49	44⅛	46	44¼	45	+1¼
70¾	37½	OccidP	pf3.60	179	41	42½	40¼	41¾	— ⅛
40½	26	OccidP	pf2.16	1	26	26	26	26	
20	11¼	OgdenCp	.15g	57	13¼	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
34⅝	25½	Ogden	pfI.87	6	27⅜	28	27½	28	+ ½
27⅜	21½	OhioEdis	1.56	x30	22	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
71	61	Oh Ed	pf 4.56	x200	62½	64½	64¼	64½	+ ⅛
69	59	Oh Ed	pf 4.44	x200	62	62	62	62	— ½
71	58½	Oh Ed	pf 4.40	x200	62	64¼	62	64¼	
61	52	Oh Ed	pf 3.90	x50	54½	54½	54½	54½	
28⅛	23	Okla GE	1.24	64	24½	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅜
24	20½	OklaNGs	1.24	14	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	
24	14⅝	Olin	Corp .88	97	15	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
17½	18	Omarkin	.62f	13	17	18¼	16¾	18¼	+ ⅛
33¾	17⅞	OneidaLt	.70	41	20¼	20⅝	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	12	Opelika	1	14	12¾	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
22¼	17	OrangeR	1.20	102	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
44⅜	34½	Otis Elev	2	76	35½	36¼	35½	36¼	+ ⅛
44⅜	27¼	Ontbd	Mar 1	11	15⅜	16	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅛
22	13½	Outlet	Co .45	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
38¼	26⅛	Overnit	Tr .60	x9568		28½	28	28½	+ ⅜
56½	38¼	Owen	Cng .75	32	47¾	49	47¾	49	+1½
46¼	41	Owen	Ill 1.35	285	41½	41¾	41	41	— ⅛
109¼	77½	OwenIl	pf4.75	9	77	77	75¼	75¼	—2¼
27½	15	Oxford	Ind .60	6	23½	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅛

P - Q

36⅛	28½	PacGEl	1.64	101	29⅞	29¾	29¼	29¼	— ½
c30⅛	21¼	PacisExp	.80	130	29¼	29	28¾	29	+ ⅛
28⅜	22¼	Pac

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
39½	32	SC EG pf2.50		1	35	35	35	35	
29	23⅜	SaJeriB 1.32		3	24¼	24¼	24	24	— ¼
48⅝	24⅛	Savannah Ind		12	34	34½	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
42⅝	29⅞	Sedan pf1.60		2	32	32¼	32	32¼	+ ¼
21⅝	17	SeaLnPS 1.28		5	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
35⅞	25⅛	SeaCstE 1.50		121	25¾	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
28¾	19⅞	Sears Co 1.25		499	19	19⅞	19	19⅛	— ⅛
43¾	28	SeaNGas 1.40		98	39½	40	39½	39½	+ ⅛
47⅞	33	Source Pac 2		188	39½	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅛
91⅝	62⅛	SouthernRy 3a		83	75	75	72	73	—3
15⅝	13⅞	South Ry pf 1		4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
28¾	21	SouUGas 1.26		x28	23½	24	23⅝	24	
19⅝	11½	SwisAir .41f		7	13½	13½	13¼	13½	
15	12	Swest PS .74		124	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13	
12⅞	9½	Sperton .40		3	11	11	11	11	+ ⅛
49	37	Sperry Rnd 1		4	39⅞	39⅞	39	39⅞	— ⅛
38⅜	22⅜	SperrR .52g		170	24½	25	23⅞	25	+1
14⅜	7⅞	Sprague El		13	8	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	— ⅛
18¾	13¾	SpringsMill 1		4	14	14	14	14	+ ⅛
29⅜	22⅞	SquareD .80a		52	26½	26½	24⅞	26½	— ⅛
85⅝	66½	Squib 1.50		302	76⅝	76⅞	76	76⅛	+ ⅛
37	24⅜	StaleyMf 1.40		5	25	25⅛	25	25	+ ⅛
47⅞	39½	StBrands 1.40		26	40¾	41½	40⅝	41⅛	— ⅛
28	18½	StBrPaint .40		27	27⅝	28	27⅜	27⅝	— ⅛
21⅜	13⅜	Std Inll .28		4	14⅜	14⅝	14½	14⅛	— ⅛
11¾	.88	Std Kellman		24	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
45⅜	49½	StOilCal 2.80		327	55½	51¾	55½	55⅜	+ ⅛
47⅜	32½	StOilInd 2.20		79	44	44½	43⅞	43⅞	— ⅛
82⅜	57	StOilNJ 2.80g		302	60¼	60⅝	57⅞	57⅞	— ⅛
92	70¾	StOilOh 2.70		72	75½	75⅝	74⅜	75⅛	
9½	4	Std Press		62	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
12½	7⅜	StPrudent .65		27	11	11⅜	10⅝	11⅛	
33	25¼	StanleyWk .80		257	32½	32⅝	32	32	+ ⅛
14⅞	9⅝	Stanray .40		14	11½	11¾	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
19	13⅞	Starrett .80		3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
47⅜	35	Stauf Ch 1.80		31	36½	37	36½	36¾	— ⅛
14	8	Sterch Br .48		5	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
49⅜	39⅜	SterlDrug .80		140	44	44⅜	44	44	
38⅝	28	StevensJ 1.56		208	29½	31	29½	31	+1
38⅞	29⅛	StewWar 1.80		21	33½	33½	32½	32½	— ⅛
25⅛	15½	Stika VanC		41	15¾	15⅞	14½	14½	— ⅛
4	3⅜	StokRB wi 1.90		15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12⅜	7⅝	StoneCont .20		5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
33⅜	19	StorerBrd .50		2	23⅜	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
71⅜	32⅜	StudWor 1.20		58	34½	34⅞	34¼	34⅝	+ ⅛
53⅞	45½	St W pfA 1.40		4	47½	48	47½	47½	
31⅝	28¼	SuProp 1.72		3	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅛
23	15½	SuCrest .60		10	15½	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
31½	17⅞	Sun Chem .40		18	27⅞	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
45⅛	29⅜	SunOil 1		21	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
48⅛	39½	Sun Oil pf2.25		71	41¼	42⅛	40⅞	40⅞	— ⅛
31½	27¾	Sunsam .80		134	25⅛	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
20⅜	18⅛	Sunstrand .80		23	20½	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
51⅝	39	Sunds pf3.50			43¼	42⅜	42⅛	42⅜	+ ⅛
11⅞	7½	SunsPwr .26p		23	7⅝	8	7⅝	7⅞	
40⅜	25	SupVa'o 1.10		x16	36⅛	36⅜	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
21	13⅜	Supr Oil 1.40		10	13⅜	14	13⅜	14	+ ⅛
25⅜	18⅜	SupmkG .72		67	18¾	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
58	38⅛	SuprOil pf1.20		1	39	39	39	39	+ ⅛
5⅜	5	SurveyFd .23g		88	5⅜	5⅜	4⅞	5	
26⅞	15½	Swank .40a		210	16	16	15¾	16	
45	28½	Swift Co .70		52	31½	32¼	31	32	+ ⅛
38⅜	27⅛	Syntex .65		12	29⅜	30	29⅜	30	+ ⅛
18¾	9¼	Systron Donn		12	17	13	13	17	+ ⅛

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
46⅜	29⅜	TRW Inc	1.20	1	39	39	39	39	
27⅝	17⅞	Tampax	.60	1	18	18	18	18	+ ⅛
19¾	13⅝	Talley	1.60	59	14¾	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
19¼	13⅛	Talley pfB	1	13	13⅜	13½	13½	13½	
28	21⅛	Tampa El	.80	21	21⅝	22½	21⅝	22½	+ ⅛
38½	30⅜	Tandy Corp		29	31¼	31½	31	31½	+ ⅛
28⅜	18	TappanCo	.40	x22	22¾	23⅛	22¾	23⅛	+ ⅛
44⅜	16¼	Technicon	Cp	67	16⅝	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
42½	28	Tektronix		44	30⅝	30⅞	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
35⅜	14⅝	Teledyne	.60	422	15½	16	15¼	15¾	+ ⅛
64⅝	46½	Teledyne pf	4		55	55	55	55	
28⅝	20⅛	Telex Cp		267	21⅝	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
27⅜	21½	Temple I	.25	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
24⅛	21⅝	Tenneco	1.22	287	22⅝	22¾	21⅞	22	— ⅛
11⅜	.88	Tennec wt A		157	5⅞	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
139⅝	84½	Tennec pf5.50		208	84½	85	83¾	84	— ⅛
39⅛	23¾	Tesoro Pet		715	30⅛	30⅜	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅛
39⅜	29⅜	Texaco	1.60	725	30½	30⅝	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅛
46⅜	36⅜	TexETrn	1.52	448	42¾	43⅛	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
51⅜	39½	TexGasT	1.52	15	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	+ ⅛
34⅜	23⅞	TexG-Sul	.60	352	31½	31⅞	31⅜	31⅝	
38⅛	25¾	Texas Ind	1	13	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
133	79½	Texasinst	.80	82	103½	105⅞	103½	104¾	+ ⅛
46⅛	31¾	TexOil&G	.62	28	37⅜	38⅛	37⅜	38⅛	+ ⅛
34⅝	14¾	TexPLd	.50	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
64⅝	54⅞	Tex Util	1.92	167	56½	57½	56¼	57½	+ ⅛
32⅝	27⅞	Textron	.92	46	25⅝	25⅝	25	25⅛	— ⅛
40	32	Texlr pf2.08		7	36⅛	34½	34⅛	34½	+ ⅛
31½	24⅝	Texlr pf1.40		8	26⅜	26⅝	25⅞	26	— ⅛
15½	7	Thiokol .40		48	17⅜	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	
46⅛	35½	Thomlet 1.84		4	45	45	45	45	+ ⅛
29⅛	18¾	Thom Ind	.40	30	29	29½	29	29½	+ ⅛
40	34½	ThomJW	1g	14	34⅛	34⅞	34⅛	34⅝	
38½	26⅝	Thrift Dr	.75		7220	28¾	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
38⅞	28¼	TI Corp	1.20	145	29⅞	29⅝	29¼	29½	— ⅛
37	19⅛	TidewatM	.50	12	27⅜	27½	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
62⅜	40⅝	Time Inc	1.80	47	58½	58⅝	58¼	58¼	
50⅝	36	TimesMir	.50	26	43⅞	43⅞	43	43	+ ⅛
34⅝	33	Timken	1.80	28	34	34⅛	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅛
20	14	TodaPkg	.40	5	16	16	16	16	
17¾	15½	Todd Ship	.83	13	18	18	18	17⅝	— ⅛
35½	26⅜	ToledoE	1.80	21	28½	28½	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
29⅛	20	Tool Resrch		48	24¼	25½	24¼	25½	
19½	12¼	Toot Rol	.40	2	12	12	12	13	— ⅛
72⅛	56⅜	Trane Co	.80	3	71	71	70⅜	72⅜	
46⅜	34	Trans U	1.78	53	38½	39¼	38⅛	39	+1
39½	13⅜	Trans W Air		264	14⅜	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
77½	14⅜	TrinWAir pf		8	20⅛	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
12⅞	9⅛	TrinWFin .62f		22	10⅜	11	10⅜	11	+ ⅛
23½	14⅜	Transmva .53		6⅝	16½	16½	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
142	112½	Transa pf4.50		2	125	125	125	125	+6
17⅛	14¼	Transcon .40		6	15½	15½	17⅜	10	— ½
11	2⅞	Transcil Inv		322	2½	2½	2¼	3⅜	— ⅛
32½	31⅛	Transitre .80		156	34⅛	34½	34½	35⅛	— ⅛
50⅝	42	Travelrs Pf 2		83	47	47¼	46	46½	—1
53⅛	12⅜	TravLod .25g		16	13	13	12⅜	13	
21¼	26	TriCont 1.77g		63	24½	26⅞	24½	26⅜	+ ⅛
38⅝	33½	TriCon pf2.50		4	35⅜	35⅝	35½	35½	— ⅛
22⅝	14⅜	Triangind .80		1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
30⅜	⅛	TriangP .15e		36	21⅜	21⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
54⅝	27½	Tropicana		144	46	46½	45¾	45¾	— ⅛
43¼	27⅛	TRW Inc 1		157	28½	29½	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅛
92½	65	TRW pf4.50		7	66½	66⅝	66½	66½	— ⅛
103½	74	TRW pf4.40		2	74⅝	75¼	74⅝	73¼	+ ⅛
20	13½	Tucsn GE .72		54	13½	13¾	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
13⅞	7⅝	Twent Cent		150	8⅝	9⅛	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
17½	x21½	Tyler Corp		36	22⅞	22⅞	22½	22½	— ⅛

U

45⅜	21⅜	UAL Inc		303	36	37⅛	36	37	+1
42⅛	19⅜	UAL pf.40		14	34	34½	34	34½	+ ⅛
34⅜	23⅜	UARCO 1.10		6	23½	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
25⅞	19¼	UGI Cp 1.28		25	23	20⅝	20	20	+ ⅛
21¾	13⅝	UMC Ind .72		16	18½	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
18	10⅛	Unarco .40		17	13½	13½	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
33	21¼	Unilvr .864			30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
		U NV Int .56g		10	32¾	33¼	32¾	32¾	
41⅜	29⅛	Un Camp 1		99	34½	35	34½	34½	+ ⅛
53⅜	39⅛	Un Carbide 2		270	39⅜	39⅞	38⅞	39	
19⅜	6⅛	Union Corp		76	8⅛	8⅜	8	8¼	+ ⅛
22½	18	Un Elec 1.28		41	19⅜	19½	18	18½	— ⅛
104⅜	97½	Un El 7lpf	8	4	104½	104¼	104	104	
95	83⅜	Un El pf6.40							
				z15000s	86	86	86	—3	
62	52	Un El pf 4		z80	54½	54½	54½	54½	
42½	29⅜	UniOilCal 1.60		146	30⅜	30⅝	30⅛	30	— ⅛
57⅜	43¼	UOCal pf2.50		41	43⅝	44¼	43⅝	43⅝	
26	11½	Un Pac Co 2		74	51	51⅜	50⅛	50⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	8⅜	UnPac pf.40		2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
31⅝	20⅜	Unilumber .40		x49	22⅜	23⅛	22⅜	23⅛	+ ⅛
97¾	45⅜	Uniroyal .70		299	16	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
113	101	Uniroyal pf 8		x240	102½	103	103	102	+ ½
44	19½	Unishops .40		31	20½	21⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
45⅞	24½	Unit Air 1.80		392	25⅛	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
31⅛	9¼	UnBrands .30		31	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
26	14½	U Bird pf1.25		6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
16⅞	7⅜	UnCamera 1		45	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
13	7	Unit Fin Cal		13	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
22½	16	Unit Gas .80		131	16	16⅝	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅛
16	7⅛	Unit Ind .30		61	11⅛	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
8⅝	5⅜	Unit In pf.42		20	5½	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
55⅜	40	UnJersBk 2		15	40⅝	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
2	2⅛	Unit MM 1.30		13	27	28	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
24⅜	11⅜	Un Mchir .20		25	12⅛	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
47⅜	25	Unit Offic .60		27	25⅜	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	15⅞	Un Rettng .15		6	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
51⅛	37½	US Fid&G 2.20		84	42½	43	42	42⅝	+ ⅛
50⅛	37⅜	US Finl .85a		49	33¼	34½	33¾	34½	+ ⅛
34⅜	20⅜	USForS 2.91g		4	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	23⅛	US Freight 1.40		53	24	24⅞	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅛
72	59	US Gypsum 3		21	60½	61½	60	60½	+ ⅛
31⅛	23⅞	US Home		204	25⅞	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
29½	12⅝	US Indust .60		95	25	25⅜	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅛
39½	15	US Lease .28		12	24½	24½	24½	24⅜	— ⅛
31⅛	25½	US Plych .84		270	25⅞	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ⅛
87	71	USPCh pf5.50		280	84½	84½	84½	84½	
38	27⅜	USPCh pf1.20		14	27½	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	
32⅜	19⅛	US Shoe .88		26	20¾	20⅝	20⅜	20⅛	+ ⅛
30⅜	19⅛	US Smelt'g 1		17	18⅝	18⅝	18	18⅛	
26⅝	19⅜	US Steel 2.80		247	25½	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅛
40	26⅝	US Tobacco 1.20		31	28¾	29	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅛
24⅛	17⅜	Unit Util .96		47	18⅝	19	18½	18½	— ⅛
10	6⅛	Unit Util wt		3	6½	6½	6½	6½	
33⅜	23	Un Ut pf1.37		45	25½	25½	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
36½	27⅛	Un Ut pf1.50		1	27½	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
39⅜	28⅜	U Leaf 1.50		26	28⅞	30⅛	28⅜	30	+1⅛
28⅝	10⅝	Univ Oil .20a		183	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
39⅜	29⅜	UnivCnr .87f		200	33⅜	34⅛	33⅜	34⅛	— ⅛
70⅞	46⅛	Upjohn 1.60		98	63	63½	62⅜	62⅝	+ ⅛
24⅜	11⅛	Uris Bldg .40		86	13⅜	14	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
53	34½	USLIFE .50		48	44⅜	44⅝	43½	43½	— ⅛
21⅝	10½	USM .11 1.17e		74	12¼	12⅜	12¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
38	25	USM pf3.10		1	26½	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
78	47⅜	Utah Intl .80		69	50½	51½	50¼	50⅝	+ ⅛
37⅜	31½	Utah PL 1.92		7	33¾	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛

V

18⅝	11⅛	Varian Assoc		41	12	12	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
28¾	15⅛	VCA Corp .40		222	16	16½	16	16	— ⅛
22¼	14⅜	VECO Cp .60		6	16⅛	16⅛	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
41¾	22½	Veeder 1.60		9	24½	24½	24½	24¼	+ ⅛
17½	10	VendoCo .20p		46	10	10⅛	10	10	
53	37½	VF Corp 1.10		40	49	49	48⅝	49	— ⅛
21	9⅝	Viacom Int		91	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
27⅜	11⅛	VicCons .50		16	12⅝	12⅝	12	12	
28½	19⅛	VaCoInv .80		27	20	20½	20½	20½	
25⅛	18⅛	VaElPw 1.12		477	19	19⅜	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅛
124	95	Va EP pf7.45		x630	101	101	99½	99½	— ⅛
29⅜	20¼	Vornado		122	22½	23⅛	22⅜	22⅝	— ⅛
21⅜	12	Vsl Corp .48		25	13	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
26	20⅜	Vulcan Mat 1		4	23	23	23½	23½	— ⅛
17⅞	12⅞	VWR Intl .72		2	13½	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛

W

66	57⅛	WachCa 1.20		9	58	58¼	57⅝	57¾	— ⅛
73	63	Wach pf2.20		4	63½	64	63½	64	+ ⅛
36½	24⅜	WachRl 2.25g		88	30½	31¼	30	31	+ ⅛
33⅝	21⅞	Walgreen 1		29	22⅜	22⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
47⅜	34⅜	WalkrH 1.20a		6	38	38	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
25⅜	18¼	WallBusF .40		x12	20⅛	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	
25⅜	16¼	WallMury .60		16	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅝	— ⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extras or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. d—Declared or paid in 1971 plus stock dividend. e—Paid last year. f—Paid in stock during 1971, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. g—Declared or paid so far this year. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, on accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in 1970 plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock during 1970, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. wd—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Nov. 24. — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Wed.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*22¾	33
Coffee 4 Santos lb.	†.44	56
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 39½ yd.	.37½	38¼
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton.	120.00	100.00
Iron 2, Fdry Phila. ton.	89.50	74.00
Steel scrap No. 2 hvy Pitt	23-24	37-38
Lead spot lb.	.14-14½	.14½
Copper elec. lb.	.50½-.50⅝	.58½
Tin (Straits) lb.	1.71⅛	1.71½
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb	.17	.15
Silver N.Y., oz.	2.31½	2.65½
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	365.0	383.5

*Nominal. †Asked.

NEW YORK FUTURES
Nov. 24, '71

World sugar No. 11: Jan. '72 4.85, March '72 5.08-10, May '72 5.17-18, July '72 5.15-19, Sept. '72 5.19-20, Oct. '72 5.17, March '73 5.15 b.

Wool: March '72 82.5 b.

Cocoa: Dec. 30.67, March '72 30.70, May '72 31.14, July '72 31.50, Sept. '72 31.88, Dec. '72 32.30, March '73 32.72.

Copper: Dec. 46.85, Jan. '73 45.10, March '73 45.65, May '72 46.05, July '72 46.40, Sept. '72 46.75, Oct. '72 46.04, Dec. '72 47.35.

Orange Juice (frozen concentrated): Jan. '72 64.50, March '72 64.30, May '72 63.65 b, July '72 63.30 b, Sept. '72 63.20, Nov. '72 61.80 b, Jan. '73 25.45 b, March '73 35.35 b.

Potatoes: March '72 3.05, April '72 3.25, May '72 3.71.

Silver: Dec. 131.80, Jan. '72 132.70, March '72 134.40, May '72 136.10, July '72 137.80, Sept. '72 139.40, Dec. '72 141.80, Jan. '73 143.80, March '73 144.30.

(a) asked. (b) bid. (n) nominal.

COTTON No. 2

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
Dec.	32.11	32.15	31.95	32.00	+ 5
March	32.80	32.82	32.61	32.61-65	— 5-9
May	33.30	33.35	33.18	33.18	—12
Jul.	32.50	32.51	32.34	32.34-25	—25-26
Oct.	31.55	31.55	31.32	31.33	—17
Dec.	30.82	30.86	30.69	30.69	—12
March	31.36	31.36	31.26	31.26	—17
May	—	—	—	31.53	—22

z—Bid.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close
WHEAT					
Dec	1.62	1.62½	1.61¼	1.61¾	1.61¾
Mar	1.53¾	1.55⅛	1.53⅜	1.54⅛	1.53⅞
May	1.49⅛	1.50⅜	1.49	1.49⅜	1.49⅝
Jul	1.37⅜	1.39⅜	1.37⅜	1.38⅜	1.38⅝
Sep	—	—	—	1.40⅜	1.39⅞
CORN					
Dec.	1.15⅛	1.16⅛	1.15⅛	1.16	1.15⅛
Mar	1.19⅞	1.21	1.19⅝	1.20⅛	1.19⅝
May	1.22⅞	1.24⅛	1.22⅞	1.24	1.23
Jul	1.25¾	1.26½	1.25⅞	1.26⅛	1.25½
Sep	1.26½	1.27½	1.26⅜	1.27⅜	1.26¾
Dec	1.26	1.26½	1.25⅞	1.26⅛	1.25⅝
Mar	—	—	—	1.30⅛	1.29⅝
SOYBEANS					
Jan	3.10	3.14⅝	3.10	3.13¼	3.11
Mar	3.15½	3.19½	3.15⅛	3.18⅛	3.16
May	3.19½	3.23⅝	3.19½	3.22½	3.20½
Jul	3.22⅝	3.26⅜	3.22⅝	3.25⅜	3.23½
Aug	3.21¼	3.25	3.21¼	3.24½	3.21⅜
Sep	3.09⅝	3.13½	3.09½	3.12¾	3.09⅞
Nov	3.03⅝	3.06½	3.02⅝	3.06½	3.03½
Jan	3.06¾	3.10	3.06⅝	3.10	3.07⅛
SOYBEAN OIL					
Dec	12.25	12.42	12.25	12.28	12.32
Jan	12.25	12.40	12.23	12.27	12.27
Mar	12.10	12.32	12.10	12.10	12.17
May	11.91	12.22	12.01	12.08	12.09
Jul	11.90	12.11	11.90	12.00

American Stock Exchange Trading

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14½	8¼	AberdnM	.40	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼+	⅛
4⅞	2¼	Acme Hamil		8	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
34½	13½	Action Ind		2	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	
9¾	3¾	Adams Russl		4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
18¾	8¼	Admiral Intl		1	8½	8½	8½	8½	
12⅞	3¾	A&E Plast P		53	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7¾	1⅝	Aerodex Inc		9	1⅝	1⅝	1¾	1¾	
16¾	8¼	AeroFlo .30		4	11	11	10½	10½	
27¾	17¼	Aerolet .50a		11	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾+	¼
14	9¾	Aeronca Inc		37	3¼	4⅜	3⅝	4⅛+	⅛
8	3¾	Aerosol .10f		9	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
6⅝	3⅜	Aerovox Cp		29	4⅜	5	4⅜	5	
15	8¾	Affil Cap Co		23	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
10	5	Affil Cap wt		4	5¼	5½	5	5	
13⅞	9	Affil Hosp .20		11	9¾	9¾	9½	9⅝	
9⅝	4⅜	AIC Phot .25		2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
6¾	2⅜	Aiken Ind		1	2⅜	2⅜	2¾	2¾+	⅛
19	9¾	Airborne Frt		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
24½	11	Airwick B	.32	11	27¼	27½	27¼	27¼+	⅛
27⅞	15¼	Ajax Ma	.60g	10	15½	15½	15½	15½	
32¾	20½	AlnWood 1.60		3	20½	20½	20½	20½	
8¼	4¼	Alaska Airl		33	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	½
14	5	Alba W .12p		7	5¼	5¼	5	5¼	
9½	3¼	Aldon Ind		6	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3⅞+	⅛
29⅞	17½	Alleghny .2.84g		68	27	27¼	27	27¼+	½
5⅞	4⅜	All Amer Ind		2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
18⅝	8¼	Alleghy Airl		35	9¼	9¾	9⅛	9¼+	⅛
12	5¾	AlleghAirl wt		5	5⅛	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
14½	7¾	AlleghyCp wt		6	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7¾—	⅛
23	16⅜	Allian T 1.05f		5	17	17½	17	17½+	⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Allied Art	.40	23	2¾	2¾	2½	2½—	⅛
11⅞	7¾	Allison Sil	.40	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾—	⅛
7¼	3¼	Alpha Ind		6	3½	3½	3½	3½	
6¼	3⅜	Altamil Cp		25	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼	
17¾	12¼	Alter Fds .50		5	14	14	14	14	— ⅛
60	40¼	Alcoa pf 3.75		2100	51½	51½	51¼	51¼	
15¾	9¾	AlumSpec .44		3	10⅜	10½	10⅜	10⅜	⅛
26¾	9¼	Amco Ind		71	9⅝	10	9½	9¾—	⅛
19	12	A HessLL wt		73	13½	13½	13½	13½	
28	6⅛	Am Agronom		27	6½	7	6⅛	6¾+	⅛
11½	⅞	A AutVnd .20		2	8⅛	8½	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
12⅜	7¼	Am Biltrt .30		5	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
8¼	2½	A BkShs .21l		5	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
29⅞	21⅜	ACenM 2.20g		107	24¼	25¾	24¼	25¾+	1⅛
8¼	5⅜	A CenMfg wt		32	5½	6	5⅛	5¾+	⅛
32	22¼	AFlatch 2.50		5	25½	26⅜	26½	26½	
11	3¾	Am Fitch wt		42	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅛—	⅛
11	6¼	Am Intl Pict		5	4⅜	4¾	4⅜	4¾—	⅛
6¾	3¼	Amisrael .23		16	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
16⅜	9	A MalzeA .33		22	12	12⅜	12	12⅛—	⅛
16	9⅛	A MalzeB .33		11	12¾	12¾	12⅜	12⅜—	⅛
42¼	31	Am MI 1.60g		5	33	33¾	33¼	33¼+	⅛
34⅝	18⅜	AmMotInns		4	25	25	24⅞	24⅞	
29⅝	23⅜	AmPetr 1.10g		42	21½	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜—	⅛
4½	3	Am Precisn		4	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼+	⅛
12⅜	7⅜	AmRityTr 1g		60	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾+	⅛
25⅝	10	A Recreat Gr		21	19½	20	19½	20	⅜
14⅜	8½	AmSef Equip		25	9⅜	9¼	8⅞	9	+ ¼
9⅜	4¾	AmTech I 1f		4	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
29⅜	16⅜	AmesDep Str		3	19½	19⅜	19½	19¾+	⅛
41	16¾	Amrep Corp		25	22	22¾	21¾	21¾—	⅜
6¼	3	AndreaR .05p		2	3	3	3	3	
36	21½	Angelica 1f		35	21¾	22¼	21⅜	22¼+	¾
2⅜	1⅛	Anglo Lautro		24	1⅜	2	1⅜	2	
15	8¾	Ansyn Co .48f		7	9	9¼	9	9⅛	
14½	5¼	Anthony Ind		16	12½	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝+	⅜
3¼	1⅜	AO Instrd		85	1½	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8¼	2¼	Apollo Indust		18	5¼	5¼	4⅞	5	
13⅜	4½	Applied Data		7	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
7½	2⅛	Applied Dev		24	2¾	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
32⅝	19¼	Aquitain Ltd		324	21⅜	22¾	21⅜	22¼+	1⅛
3¼	1¼	Argus Inc		6	1½	1⅝	1¼	1⅝+	⅛
19	12½	ArizColoLd C		18	12¾	12¾	12	12 —	½
29¼	16¼	Ark Best .20		15	25	25	25	25	
29⅝	20¾	ArkLGas 1.30		51	21½	21¾	21⅛	21¾+	⅜
14¼	6¾	Arrow Elect		27	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¼—	½
26⅞	16¼	Arundl 1.18f		20	16¼	16½	15½	15⅝—	½
8⅞	3⅝	Arwood Cp		6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
24⅜	11⅛	Asamera Oil		741	12	13¼	12	13	+1⅛
14⅜	8⅝	Ashl Oil Can		9	9⅜	9⅝	9½	9½	
7½	4⅝	Askin Svc Cp		2	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
11⅛	7	ASPRO .25b		13	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	
29	13⅜	AssdBaby .60		47	12¼	13¾	12	13¾—	⅜
5⅞	4⅛	AssdFdSt .20		1	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼—	⅛
32⅜	20¾	Assd M 2.40g		53	21⅛	22¾	21¼	22	+ ¼
38⅜	24¼	AssdProd .40		4	24	24	22½	23½—	¾
4⅛	2⅝	Astrex Inc		25	2½	2½	2¼	2⅜—	⅛
13½	6¾	Atalanta Cp		5	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	7⅜—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Atco Chem		11	1⅛	1⅛	1½	1⅝	

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
27⅛	14½	Atico Finl	.50	x2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
25½	15	Atico Mtg	.2g	65	22	22⅛	22	22¼+	⅝
11¾	4¼	Atico Mtg wt		55	8¼	8½	8¼	8¾+	¼
10½	10	AtlCMin 1.16g		8	10⅜	11	10⅜	11 +	½
2½	1½	Atlas Cp wt		47	1⅝	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
24½	18¼	Ausgl Inc		4	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼—	⅛
18¾	9¼	Austral Oil		51	9¾	18¼	9¾	10 +	⅛
15½	9¼	Auto Bids		0	10½	10½	10½	10¼—	⅛
14¼	5¼	Automat Sal		57	5¼	5¾	5	5 —	⅛
56½	32	AutoSwtl	.60g	11	50¾	50¾	50½	50¾—	⅛
10	3¾	AVC Corp		3	5¼	5½	5¾	5¾	⅛
10¾	6	AVEMC	.10	10	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼+	⅛

B

35	22	BagdCop	.40b	2	24½	24½	24½	24½+	⅛
21⅞	17¼	Baker Ind		6	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼—	⅛
21⅞	8½	Baker M	.60d	55	9¼	9¼	8¾	8¾—	¼
22¼	19¾	Bald Dtl	.40	x3	20½	20¾	20½	20¾+	¼
7	5⅜	Bald Sec	.16g	13	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
8⅜	4¼	Ball Co		2	4½	4½	4½	4⅝	
6¾	2¼	Bang Pun wt		12	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
15⅝	8¼	Banister Cntl		84	11¾	11¾	11	11¼—	½
34⅜	23	BankrUt	.28g	3	28	28¼	28	28¼—	¼
6⅞	3⅛	Banner Indus		27	4⅛	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	
9¾	4⅛	Barb Lynn		2	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	
20¼	9¼	Barnes Eng		7	10¼	10¾	10⅛	10¾+	⅛
16⅜	5¾	Barnwel Ind		10	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7¾—	⅛
19	11	Barry R	1.67f	9	11	17	16½	16½—	⅜
13⅜	6⅜	Barry Wr	.20	32	7	7¾	7	7	
8	2⅜	Bartell Med		22	3	3⅛	3	3¼+	⅛
17⅜	6	Barth Sp	.20	23	8¾	8⅞	8⅝	8¾+	⅛
10¼	6	Bartons Cdy		6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6	1⅛	Baruch Fostr		14	1⅛	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅞	6⅝	BarwickET		7	1	7	6¾	6¾—	⅛
5⅜	3½	Basin Pet Cp		21	3½	3½	3¼	3⅜—	⅛
4⅜	1⅛	BBI Inc		17	2	2	2	2 —	⅛
15½	5¼	Behavlori RL		8	6⅛	6⅛	6½	6½	
13⅜	6⅛	Behring Corp		18	7	7¼	7	7¼	
6	3¾	Bell Indust		28	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3¾	
25⅞	17	BemfstdMf	.2g	17	21¾	22⅜	21¾	22¾+	1
7½	4	Ben SlWg	wt	40	4¾	5	4¾	5	⅛
16	6¾	Benrus Corp		4	10½	10½	10½	10½—	⅛
18⅝	8¾	BergBrun	.24	14	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¼	
26⅜	17¾	Bers B	pf1.15	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼+	½
9	4⅜	Berzas Co		4	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	
24½	22	Berven Cpls		7	22¾	23¼	22½	22½	
14⅜	5¾	Beth Cp	.78f	2	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
17⅜	6¼	Beverly Enl		53	7	7	6¾	6¾—	⅜
34⅜	11¼	Big Bear	1.00	1	27½	27½	27½	27½	
30½	17	Bio Dynam		27	19¾	20¼	19¾	19¾—	⅛
6¼	4⅜	Bluebird Inc		28	4⅝	4½	4¼	4¼+	⅛
4½	1⅛	Bluebird wt		13	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
21⅞	13	Boeck Corp		19	13	13	13	13	
7	3	Bolt Beranek		13	4½	4¾	4¼	4¼—	½
28½	10¾	Boothz Coma		126	11¼	12¼	11½	12	+1
5¾	2¾	Botany Ind		16	2⅞	3	2⅞	3	+ ½
9¼	3½	Bowmar Ins		5	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾—	⅛
22¼	14½	Bowne Co	.16	2	17½	17½	17½	17½+	¼
23⅜	15	Bow Vall	.18	84	21½	22¼	21½	22¼+	½
10¾	10	Buttes Gs Oil		102	12½	12⅝	12¼	12⅜+	⅛

C

17¾	9⅝	Cablecom Gn		2	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅛—	⅛
29	24¾	Cabot Forbes		45	25¾	25¾	25	25⅛—	⅜
35⅜	20¾	Calcor	.10d	21	29¼	29¾	29¼	29¾+	¼
33⅜	13⅜	Calcomp		61	14½	14½	14⅛	14⅜+	⅛
6	3½	Calvert Expl		11	3¾	3¾	3⅝	3¾+	⅛
25⅜	11¼	CamcoInc	.15	22	11¼	11⅛	11¼	11⅜+	⅛
9⅜	4¼	CamshCnlb		95	4½	4⅝	4	5-16	4 7-16
12⅜	7½	Camp Ind	.20	15	8⅛	8¼	8	8½+	½
5¼	2	11-14 CdnExp G&O		44	2¾	2	2¾	2 13-16	+1-16
11¼	6⅜	Cdn Homestd		27	1	7⅜	7	7 1-16	+1-16
10½	11½	CdnHydro	.25	5	11¼	11½	11¼	11½—	⅜
25½	9¼	CdnInt P	1.20	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼+	¼
18⅞	8⅝	CdnJavln	.44f	52	8¾	8⅞	8¾	8⅝—	⅛
5	2⅝	Cdn Marconi		21	2⅞	3	2¾	2	+ ⅛
7¾	4 1-16	Cdn Merrill		7	4 3-16	4¼	4¼	4¼+	1-16
11⅞	1	Cdn Occidntl		22	7½	7¼	7	7	
45½	35⅜	Cdn SuperOil		2	39⅜	35¾	35¾	35¾—	½
⅛	4	Canaveri Int		12	4	4	4	3¾	⅛
4⅜	2	Canoga Ind		12	17⅜	21⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
21⅞	8	Cap Ind	.16p	23	9¼	9¼	9¼	8⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	1⅛	Career Acad		16	1½	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	11⅞	Caressa	.15g	24	16	16¼	16	16¾+	⅛
101¾	63½	Carnat 1.20a		x17	87⅜	88½	87¾	88½+	1⅜
75½	65	CaroPL pf	5	260	69½	69½	69½	69½	
16¼	7	CarouselPark		19	2	2¼	2	2¼+	⅛
12½	11¾	CarrierCorp	wt	14	12	12¼	12	12¼+	⅛
24¾	8½	CarrolDv	99f	21	7¾	7¾	7¼	7½+	¼
4¼	1¾	Castleton Ind		29	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
23¾	8½	Cavitron Cp		9	11¼	11¾	10⅞	11⅜+	⅜
11⅞	4⅜	CelluCraft		29	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
16⅜	10⅝	Cen Sec	1.45g	25	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
2¼	1	Century El	.40	1	2	2	2	2	
5⅝	1	Centryind	.24	x4	7½	7½	7	7 —	½
5½	2	Certified Cp		2	3	3	3	3	
8¾	2¾	Certron Cp		58	3½	3½	2¾	2¾—	½
48⅛	19⅛	ChampHo	.10	215	33½	33¾	33	33⅛—	⅛
29	26½	Chart Co	.25g	15	25½	26½	26½	26½+	⅛
27¼	12¼	Charter Med		88	11⅜	12⅜	11⅜	12⅜	
23½	17¼	Cherry Burr		10	18½	20	18½	20	+2
13¼	6	Christian Cos		51	6¼	6¾	6	6¼+	⅛
16	10½	CIC Leasing		42	14¼	14¾	14¼	14½+	⅜
12½	4⅝	Cinema 5 Ltd		46	5	5⅜	5	5¼+	⅛
5⅞	2⅛	Cinerama		15	2¾	2¾	2¼	2¼	
46⅜	31⅜	Circle K	.32	x10	44¼	44¼	44	44 —	⅛
11⅜	2¾	CitSv AR	wt	31	3	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	
15½	11¼	Citizen F	.24	11	11	11	11	11	
18¼	12¼	CitizMkt	1.28g	17	13¾	13½	13¼	13¼+	⅛
5⅜	3⅛	CitizMtgl	wt	23	3⅜	3¾	3½	3½	
13½	8¾	CityGsFla	.50	7	8¾	8¾	8⅛	8½—	⅛
5¾	2⅛	ClarkCbl	.02e	6	2⅝	2½	2¼	2¼—	⅛
17⅜	14¼	ClarkeGr	.20	4	15⅜	15⅜	15¼	15¼	
19¾	13	Clarostat		1	14¼	14¼	13¾	13¾—	⅛
7¾	5¾	Clary Corp		6	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	
18⅛	12	Clinton Mer		6	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜+	½
15⅝	5¼	Clopay	3pf	9	11⅜	11	11	11	¼
47⅛	24¼	CMI Inv Cp		32	39¾	39½	39	39	— ¼
25½	15¼	CMI Inv wt		34	16¼	17	16¼	17	+1
5	3¾	Cbourn Corp		9	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
22	12	Coff Mat	.18h	54	14⅛	15¾	15⅜	16	—1
9⅛	6	Cohu Elec	.10	7	6¾	6¾	6½	6½—	⅛
38	25¾	Coit Intl	Inc	00	26½	27⅜	25¾	26¼+	⅝
19⅜	11¼	Cole Natl	.44	7	15⅜	15⅜	15½	15½—	⅛
36¾	21¾	Coleman	.40	81	22	22	22	22½+	½
36	21½	Colon Comi		23	21⅞	21⅞	20½	20¾—	1⅛
18¾	8¾	Colon Cmi	.20	31	9¼	9¾	8¾	8¾+	⅛
24	18	ColwillCo	.07g	9	19¾	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
21¾	22	ColwMI	2.34g	49	24⅛	26½	24⅛	26¼—	⅛
1¾	6½	Colwi Mtg	wt	18	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
21¾	12½	Compusm Eq		26	16¼	16½	15⅜	16¼+	⅛
27⅜	10½	Cominco	.70	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜+	⅛
10¾	6¼	Comi All	.10g	10	6½	9	8½	9 +	⅛
10⅜	9¾	Comi Met	.60	13	9⅞	10	9¾	9¾+	⅛
27⅜	6¾	Commdor		16	11⅞	12½	11⅜	12	+¼
1⅜	8	CommHith	Fac	0	8¾	9	8¾	8¾—	⅛
20⅜	14⅞	ComPsych	Cl	6	15¾	15⅜	15¼	15¾+	¼
29⅜	22¼	Com PS	1.50b	12	25⅜	25⅝	25	25 —	⅜
4⅜	1½	CompuDyne		22	1½	1¾	1½	1⅜+	⅛
18⅛	7½	Compugrph		26	8	8⅛	7¼	7¼—	⅜
7¼	2½	Comput En		7	3	3	3	2⅞	
12¾	6¾	Comput Invsl		13	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
40⅞	21¼	Comm M	2.20e	7	29⅜	31¾	29⅜	31¾+	⅛
11	4¾	Computest		15	4¾	4⅝	4½	4½+	⅛
23½	8¾	Conchemco		45	13½	14¼	13⅝	14 +	¼
12¼	5¼	Concord Fab		22	5¼	5¼	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
15⅛	6¾	Condec Corp		16	8	8⅛	8	8	
6⅜	3¾	Connily Con		4	4	4¼	4	4¼+	⅛
11⅛	6¼	Conrex .30b		13	8½	9¼	8¾	9	
4	4	Conroy Inc		17	6¾	7¼	6¾	6¾	
1 15-16	¾	Con Cdn Fer		18	¾	¾	¾	¾	
15⅝	7⅜	ConDenS .10g		43	9¼	9¾	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
13⅝	3⅜	Con OG	1.12f	96	4½	4½	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛

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16½	8¼	ConsltDes	.40	7	8	8	8	8 —	⅛
15	-14⅜	Consyne Cp		13	14¼	15	14⅜+	14⅜+	⅛
4½	1¾	Cont Materl		69	2¼	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛—	
9⅛	5¾	Cont Telbwy		28	5¾	5⅞	5¾	5¾—	
15¼	7⅛	Cook Elec	.30	12	11½	11¾	11⅜	11¾+	⅛
15	8½	Cook Ind		13	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼—	¼
20⅜	14⅜	CookPntV	.60	2	16¾	16½	16½	16½—	¼
17½	7	Cooper Jarrt		11	12⅛	12¼	12	12⅛	
11⅞	5	Cordon Intl		29	7⅛	7⅜	7	7⅜+	⅜
24	5¼	Core Labs		10	8¾	8½	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
27½	19¼	Cousins	1.31g	48	22¾	23⅜	22½	22¾+	¼
25¾	15⅜	CoxCable Com		147	16¼	16¼	16	16	
15	9	Craig Corp		5	3	3	2	2⅜	
14½	7	CramerE	.39f	25	7¾	7⅞	7½	7½—	⅛
17¾	7¾	Creative Mgt		10	8	8¼	8	8	
22⅜	21	Crestair Pf	2.60	65	21⅞	22¼	21¼	21½—	⅜
1½	⅝	Crest Fbrm		11	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6⅜+	⅛
9⅜	3¼	Crestmont		19	3½	3½	3⅜	3½	
29	18½	Crompton	.80	22	19¼	19½	19¼	19¼+	⅛
42⅞	31½	Cross AT	.72	36	32	32	31¾	31¾+	⅛
8¼	5¾	CrowleyM	.30	1	8	8	8	8	
35⅝	20	CumCPt	1.22f	14	20¾	20¾	20½	20¾—	⅜
14	5	Crystal Oil		9	6¼	6¼	6	6	
20½	12	Cubic Cp	.15g	10	12½	12½	12½	12½	
44½	25½	CutlerA	.44	5	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	
38¾	22¾	CutlerB	.44	3	29	29¼	29	29¼+	⅛

D

14⅜	0½	Daitch	.25a	32	9¾	9¾	9¾	9½+	⅛
16¼	8¾	DamonC	.60	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜+	⅛
25¼	15¾	Danielin	.8g	x14	16	16	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
4¼	1⅜	Daryl Ind		39	1¼	1¼	1	1¼—	⅛
7½	2⅞	Data Control		2	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	⅛
25¾	13¾	Data Documt		8	15¼	15¼	15	15¼+	⅛
9⅝	3¾	Data Prod		127	3⅞	4⅛	3¾	4⅛+	⅛
12¾	5¾	Day Mtn	.05g	x36	6¼	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	
10⅜	5⅜	Daylin wt		18	5⅜	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
2	¼	DC Tran A		3	1	1	1	1	
20	6¾	DCA Develop		59	7¼	7⅜	6¾	6⅝—	⅛
13½	6	DCI Inc		16	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6¾+	⅛
20¾	16½	Dearborn St		18	16⅞	17¼	16⅞	17¼	
9½	3⅜	De Jur A	.19f	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜—	
9⅛	1	Del Labs		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
34¼	24¼	Deltar Cp	Am	71	25⅞	26¾	25⅝	25⅝+	½
43¼	21⅜	Deltona Corp		39	22⅜	23¾	22⅜	23¼+	¾
24⅛	10¼	Delta Fd	.50g	24	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝+	⅜
40	21	Den Tal Ez		38	34	34	33	33	⅛
15¼	7¾	Dero Ind	.48f	3	8	8½	8	8	+ ⅛

American Stock Exchange Trading

Closing prices on

Mutual Fu

continued from preceding page.

	Sls.				Net
s and In $	100s.	First.	High	Low	Last. Chge
Ind	2	26	26	26	26 + 1/8
erSc Ins	10	13¼	13¼	12	12¼
f Ed .10a	4	21	21½	20½	20½+ ¼
f Yd .40	28	8½	8¼	7 13-16	8¼+ 1/8
Cos	7	3	3	3	3 + 1/8
Sing Co	39	5¾	5¾	4¾	5 — ¼
eck Pref	10	5½	5½	5¼	5¼— 1/8
Ger .10t	13	6½	6½	6½	6½
DsB .25p	1	10½	10½	10½	10½+ ½
Msc Sys	45	17	17½	16¾	17
ster En	8	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾— ⅛
tart .36	3	8	8	8	8 + 1/8
W Mob	16	15¾	15¾	15½	15¾+ ⅛
LS & Co	11	21¾	21¾	20¾	20¾— 1/8
Str .50	13	7½	7½	7	7 — ⅛
ngar .20	2	15¼	15½	15¾	15¾— ⅛
1 Inc wt	21	6¾	6¾	6¼	6⅜+ 1/8
ngar .20	4	35	35	35	35 — ⅛
ller Ap	1	2½	2½	2½	2½
lle Mgt	14	7	7¼	6¾	7 — ⅛
Vat Gr	4	8½	8½	8¼	8½— 1/8
Mfg	2	10½	10½	10½	10½— ½
lAm Ind	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
nain Pet	54	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
k Chem	76	6	6	5¾	5¾
ann .11	1	5.4½	2.4%	2.4%	2.6%— ½
r Hyd	1	5¾	5½	5½	5½
IT 1.46	27	17	17¼	17	17 + ⅛
h G .20g	x11	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾+ ⅛
Corp .12	13	36	36¾	36	36¾+1
sChem .32	8	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+ ⅛
n Ind	23	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼ + ⅛
Enterp	39	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼— ⅛
Corp	13	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
sion Ind	2	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾+ ⅛
SMfg wt	17	9½	9½	9¼	9¾+ ⅛
don Ind	98	24½	25¾	24⅜	25 + ⅛
Can .60	7	23	23	23	23 — ⅛
Mfg .20g	32	17¾	18	17¾	17¾+ ⅛
RH wt	80	3¾	4	3¾	3¾
Land	7	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜

H

Mfr .60g	7	17	17	17	17 + ⅛
ten Cos	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼— ⅛
sh Dev	20	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛— ⅛
Sh .32	15	9	9	8¾	9 + ⅛
ard .20b	77	41¾	41¾	38¾	39⅝— ¾
centr 1	51	19	19½	19	19¼+ ¼
Mfrs .40	5	8	8	8	8
n Body	31	12	12½	11⅞	11⅞— ⅛
ard Ind	7	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
ay St .24	4	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾— ⅛
Ind	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾— ⅛
.20a	x1	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾+ ⅛
.30	6	8	8	8	8 +⅛
Inc .68	14	53	54	53	53¾+ ¾
ake Ind	24	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
AA .44g	151	12¾	13¾	12¾	13⅞+ ⅞
al .48g	19	18½	19	18¼	18¾+ ⅛
Ldon .05d	7	14⅝	14⅝	14	14⅛— ⅛
Inc	10	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
ale .20p	29	8½	8½	8¼	8⅝+ ⅛
ale M1 .88	5	26	26	26	26 +⅛
brd .88g	4	37½	37¾	37¼	37¾
n .04g	18	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
nautics	7	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼+ ⅛
Indust	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+ ⅛
Corp	21	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
O A .50	15	27½	27½	22	27 — ⅛
el 1.50	16	53	53½	52	52 — ¾
Hardrt	25	4	6	6¾	5¾— 1/8
ns .80a	18	15½	15½	15	15¾— ⅜
al Alld	88	16⅞	17¼	14½	16¾— ¾
Ent .25f	4	7	7	7	7
Fabrics	21	29¼	30	29	29½
Vis .32	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾+
alia 1	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾— ⅜
alia 1	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾— ⅜
alA1.25	1	51½	51½	51½	51½— ½
OG .50	5	40⅜	40⅝	40⅜	40⅜
n Lease	12	10	10⅛	10	10⅛+ ⅛
lan .30a	22	10½	10⅝	10	10⅛
rOil .15	54	14⅝	15¼	14⅞	15¼+ ⅜
Ind	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
ad Food	37	42¼	43	42⅞	42¾+ ⅜
dFpl 4	4	54¼	54¾	54¼	54½— ⅛

J

Inc	11	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Vac Enc	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅛— ⅛
Mannel	8	4	4¼	4	4⅛+ ⅛
s Galvw	1	5⅛	5	5⅛	5⅛
Oil .40a	x145	27½	28⅛	27½	28⅛+1
n Hd wt	20	9¼	9½	9¼	9½+⅜
o Oil	85	6¾	6¾	6¾	6 — ⅛
Plct	43	4⅛	4⅛	4	4 — ⅛
d Credit	15	7½	7¾	7½	7½
on Corp	8	7¼	7¾	7½	7½
ntrols	24	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜+ ⅛
ectrols	7	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
el A wt	17	1¾	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞+ ⅛
Foodsvc	37	17¾	17¾	17¼	17¾+ ⅜
neral Sv	16	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7½
ciala Un	28	7	7	6¾	6¾
min .60a	8	10	10½	10	10 — ⅛
ol .10a	42	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜+ ⅛
Stretch	74	10⅞	10½	9⅞	9¾— ⅛
system	2	26½	26½	25⅜	26⅜— ⅜
lv A 1.60	32	35¾	35¾	35	35
lvB .45	24	8¼	9	8⅛	8⅜
Fds .60	5	8½	8½	8½	8⅜
ITF .35g	28	12⅜	13¼	12⅜	13⅛+ ⅛
Roy .14a	0	7¾	7¾	7½	7½
gis Ind	123	16½	16¾	15⅝	15⅞
Ind	6	5½	5⅝	5½	5½
Corp	46	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
Corp	1	2	2	2	2

J-K

n .20g	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5¾—
ss Eng	9	9¼	9½	9⅜	9½
reay	15	20⅜	20⅜	20	20 — ⅜
velt .24f	15	16⅞	19¾	16¾	19¾+1
ran Strs	22	6	6⅛	6	6
nic Ind	28	2	3	3	3 + ⅛
lcor Inc	25	16½	16½	16	16
Ind .30g	4	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜+ ⅜
ustries	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5¾— ⅛
er Ind	41	7¼	7¼	7	7 — ⅛
r In .27f	140	6⅞	7	6¾	7 + ⅛
x .60f	72	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜— ⅛
Mill wt	10	4	4¼	4	4⅛+ ⅛
Svc .35	2	25	25	25	25 — ½

— 1971 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Chge
34½	22½	KaufBrd	wt	20	24	24	22½	22½	— ½
6⅜	4	Kawneer		1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
4⅞	3	Kerr	Jwlry	2	2	2	2	2	
24⅜	9¼	Kerlon	.32	31	10½	10½	10	10⅛+	½
17½	11½	KenwinSh	.32	4	12¾	12¾	12	12 —	⅛
15⅜	9⅜	Ketchm	.36b	10	11½	11¾	11½	11¾+	½
40	23½	Kewanee	.90	4	26½	27	26½	27 +	⅜
39	38½	Kewanee	pf 2	3	40½	40½	40½	40½	
14⅜	6¾	KeyCo	.10a	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜+	⅛
11	6¾	Keyst	Ind	40	12	6½	6⅜	6½—	⅛
6¼	1⅜	Kilamb	.20b	31	1¾	2	1⅞	1⅞	
14⅜	11½	Kilkenn	Pr	23	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
3½	1⅜	KinArk	Corp	7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
11⅜	5¼	King	Radio	1	10¼	10½	10¼	10½	
13⅜	7	Kingsford	.16	47	7⅜	8¼	7¼	8⅛+	⅛
50	28	KingsLat	1.40	8	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜+	⅛
14½	7	KinnyPC	.05	85	8½	8¾	8¼	8½—	⅛
28⅜	18	Kirby	Ind	36	18⅜	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	
16⅜	7⅜	Kit Mfg		9	11	11¼	11	11¼	
14½	4¾	KleerVu	Ind	5	6½	6¾	6¾	6¾	
26½	13¾	Kollmrgn	.40	20	13⅜	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	
36¾	29¼	Kuhnstl	.8 g	32	22	22	22	22	
30⅝	12½	Kysorind	.40	14	14⅜	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜+	⅛

L

5⅜	3	LaBarge	Inc	31	3¾	3⅞	3¼	3⅜—	⅛
21⅜	19	Lafay	Radio	25	25½	25¼	25½	25¼+	⅛
13⅜	4⅞	LAlsace	Appl	16	7⅜	8	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Lake	Shore	5	2½	2½	2½	2½	
25¾	12¾	LaMaur	.36	4	14½	14½	14¼	14½+	⅛
13¾	7⅞	Lane	Wood	7	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾+	⅛
3	1¼	Langley	Cp	23	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
10⅝	3⅞	LaPalnt	.20g	9	3¾	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	
35	19⅜	Larwin	2.21p	142	28½	29	28	28⅜+	⅜
4⅜	2⅜	LaTour	Rick	5	3	3	3	3	
88	62¼	LCA	Corp	76	63¾	64½	63½	63½	
10⅝	7¾	LeGrand	Cp	8	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾—	⅛
27⅛	13½	LeaRoal	.28	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
15	3¾	Leader	Intl	1	4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
10⅞	6¼	Leasco	Cp wt	171	6¾	6⅞	6¼	6⅜	
12	7¼	Lee	Natl	15	7¾	7¾	7¼	7½	
19⅜	10	Leh	Press	55	2	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
45⅜	14⅜	Leigh	Prd	36	8	16	14	14⅜	
20⅜	13⅜	Leisure	Tec	29	19½	20⅛	19¾	19¾+	⅛
40¼	29⅜	Lennar	Corp	196	36¼	36½	35¾	35¾—	⅛
51⅛	31½	LernerSt	.80	131	39	39	38½	38¾+	⅛
25⅞	18½	Lerner	St wt	102	24⅜	24½	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
21¾	15	LesjoFay	.32	82	15½	15¾	15⅜	15½	
4	1¼	Liberty	Loan	4	4	4	4	4	
14⅜	7⅜	LidAnn	1.16i	1	8	8	8	8	
14⅞	4½	LillyLvm	A	5	6½	6½	6½	6½	
12⅝	2½	Ling	Elec wt	27	5⅞	4	3¾	3¾	
5⅜	2	Lodge&Shp		15	2	2	2	2	
31	13¾	LoewsThe	wi	421	17	17½	16½	17	
5½	2⅜	Logistic	Ind	4	2⅜	2¾	2⅜	2¾+	⅛
27½	19	LaGenSv	1.10	5	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾—	⅛
29¼	22½	Lonisv	Cem	1	23½	23½	23½	23½	
13¾	6¾	LTV	Aero	38	15	7	7	6¾	
7½	3¼	LTV	Aero wt	14	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
7½	3¼	LTV	Ling	42	7	7	7	7	
4¾	1⅜	LTV	Ling wt	12	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½	
7⅜	3½	LTV	L pf.80c	6	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	
15⅞	6¾	Lundy	Elec	11	7	7	7	6½	
5¼	2	Lynch	Corp	2	2	2	2	2	

M

4⅜	3½	Macald	Ind	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
4¾	1⅛	Macro	Chat	65	1¾	1¾	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
5⅞	3⅜	Magna	Oil	28	3⅞	3	3	3	
8½	2	Majory	Ras	25	2	2¼	2	2	
31½	24¼	MamMart	.32	24	17¼	17½	17	17 —	⅛
11⅜	4¼	Magnt	Data	12	4⅞	5⅛	4⅞	5¼+	⅜
11⅜	5¼	Mangels	.07p	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
19⅜	11⅜	Mangood	.60	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜+	⅛
19⅜	12¾	Mansf	TR .56	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
38¼	25⅛	Marathon	Mf	39	35⅛	36	35¼	35¾—	⅛
19⅛	10¾	Marbridge		9	10⅜	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	
16	5¾	Marlene	Ind	10	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	
27½	7¼	Marshal	Ind	14	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
28⅜	11⅞	Massand	.40	7	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	
13½	7⅜	Masters	Inc	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
17½	6½	MaterRa	.07g	10	6¼	4⅜	6¼	6¼	
19⅛	9¼	Maul	Bro	25	10⅛	10⅜	10¼	10⅜—	⅛
11⅜	5¼	McCrory	wt	6	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½—	⅛
12⅜	5¼	McCrory	wt n	14	8⅛	8⅛	7⅞	8 +	⅛
37¾	21⅛	McCull	Oil	351	25½	25⅞	24⅜	24⅜—	⅜
46⅝	28⅜	McDongh	.40	33	34⅝	35	34⅝	34⅞+	⅛
21	14	Means&Co	1	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜—	⅛
19½	12	Medallist	.32g	6	15¾	16⅛	15¾	15¾+	⅛
42¼	26½	MediaGen	.52	18	32	32	31¾	32	— ⅛
2	7/8	Mego	Intl	6	4½	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
22⅜	7¾	MEM	Co .72	12	17⅜	17⅜	16¾	16¾—	⅜
26¾	7¾	Menasco	Mfg	14	8	8⅛	7⅞	8 +	⅛
11¾	6¾	Mercer	Inv	9	8	8	8	8 —	⅛
8⅞	3⅞	Merico	.30g	1	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
35⅜	16⅞	Microwave		28	26¼	27½	26½	26⅝—	⅜
23¾	11⅜	Midland	Co .20	9	15¾	15⅝	15½	15¾+	⅛
15⅝	11⅜	MidlAM	1.20g	8	12	13	12⅝	13	
27	15⅜	Midw	Fin .32	5	16⅝	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜+	⅜
26¾	11⅜	Migo	Elect	37	11¾	12	11¾	11¾+	⅛
16	9¼	MillWahl	.30b	4	12	12	11¾	11¾—	⅛
15⅝	14⅜	MilrOnyx	.54f	27	1½	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
39½	19¾	Milton	Roy	13	27⅜	28	27⅜	27⅜+	⅛
22½	15¼	MoBeefPkr		9	15½	15⅜	15	15 —	⅜
8¼	3⅜	Mine	Corp	28	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Mohawk	Air	38	2⅝	3	2⅝	2⅞—	⅛
4¾	2	Molyfd	Cas	2	2	2	2	2	
21¾	6	Moog	Inc	24	13¾	14¼	13¾	14⅛+	1⅛
26⅞	12⅜	Morse	El Pd	22	21½	21½	21¼	21⅜+	⅛
10⅞	4⅜	Morton	S .32	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
14½	4¾	Mouldings		38	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
14½	7	Mov	Star .16	11	8½	8¾	8½	8½+	⅛
4	1¾	Mardelab		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
14⅜	8⅛	MPB	Co .20	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅜
8⅞	3½	MPO	Video	4	3¾	3¾	3½	3½	
8	5¼	MPS	Intl Cp	27	5¾	6¼	5¾	6¼+	⅜
20½	12⅜	MultiAm	.14g	1	14¾	14¾	14½	14½+	⅛
19⅞	6¾	MWA	Co .10b	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛

N

6⅝	3½	Napco	Ind	8	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
13⅛	4⅜	NardaM	.16f	7	5	5⅛	5	5⅛+	½
7	3¾	Nat	Alfalfa	8	3⅞	4	3⅞	4	
5⅜	2½	Nat	Bellas H	29	2⅜	3	2⅜	3 +	⅛
18⅜	6⅜	Nat	Gen wt	90	18⅜	10⅜	10½	10⅛—	⅛
8½	3⅛	Nat	Gen wt n	274	5⅛	5⅜	5	5 —	⅛
19⅜	3½	Nat	Hlth Ent	2	2½	3⅜	3½	3¼+	⅛
¾	1⅜	Nat	Ind wt	18	2	2⅛	2	2⅛	
9	29⅜	Nat	Med Ent	6	32½	32¼	32	32 —	¼
20½	13½	Nat	Paragon	22	16⅜	16½	15½	15½—	⅛
14⅜	6	N	Realty .70g	22	6½	6½	6¼	6⅜—	⅛
47½	18⅜	N	Semicondt		7528		28	27⅜	28 +	⅛
17⅛	8⅜	Nat	Sphng		14	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛

— 1971 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Chge
18½	18½	Nat	Systems	14	18⅜	18	18⅜	18¾+	⅛
13	10½	Natlcrwh	.14	26	10½	10½	10	10⅛—	⅛
18⅛	9	Northm	Pk	5	13½	13½	13½	13½—	⅜
38¾	11	Nstarkr	.80	12	14	14	13¾	13¾	
20	11½	NaltyDn	1.30f		13¼	13½	13¼	13¾	
4⅞	2⅛	Nesbitt	LaM	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
26½	14¾	N	Eng Nuclr	25	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¾+	⅜
3	2	Newlands	Mn	56	1½	1½	1½	1½	
21¾	12	New	MexLAr	1	12½	12¾	12½	12½+	⅛
5½	2⅛	NewPark	Mn	33	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
112½	41⅜	N	Proc	1.20g	80	103¾	102¾	103⅛	102¾—	⅜
230	218	NY	Times	.60	33	15	16¼	15	16 +	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	NiagFSve	.16	11	6½	6¾	6½	6½+	⅛
6⅜	2	NMS	Indust	17	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾+	⅛
31¾	13½	Nort So	Ry	4	30	30	29¾	29¾	
17⅜	9⅜	Norlsk	Inc	80	6	6⅛	5⅞	6 +	⅛
10⅜	4⅜	Nor Am	Ryn	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
8 9-16	4¼	Nor Cdn	Oils	80	4¼	4 7-16	4¼	4¼+	⅛
2	2	Nosarr	Arlin	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
62½	55⅜	N	IndPS	pf4.25	210	58	58	58	
24⅛	13¼	NNG	Mob wt	44	14	14	13	13⅜—	⅜
14	4½	Nowo	Corp	51	4¼	4¾	4¼	4½+	⅛
4½	2⅜	Nuclear	Am	129	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
42⅞	15½	Nuclear	Data	11	17	17	16½	16½—	⅜
3⅛	1½	Nymetrics		103	1¾	1⅞	1½	1⅝+	⅛

O

23¾	22¾	Offshore	Co	6	22½	22⅝	22½	22½—	⅛
28½	22⅜	On Brass	1.60	2	23⅛	23⅜	23½	23½	
20¾	11	OKC	Corp .80	27	12	12⅜	12⅛	12 —	⅛
13½	5	Old Town	.25f	9	7¾	8⅛	7¾	8⅛+	⅛
18⅜	4½	Olla	Ind	4	21	4⅝	4½	4½	
9½	1½	Omega	Al wt	10	2¼	2¼	2	2 —	⅛
108¾	48	Ooklep	5.25g	230	49	49	49	49+1	½
11⅜	5¼	Originals	.80	1	8	8	8	8	
23	5½	Ormand	Ind	22	24⅜	24⅜	23½	24⅛+	⅛
10½	6¼	OSullivn	.60	12	6¾	6⅝	6¼	6¼—	⅛
33	23¾	OwenIlCr	.60	4	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	
24	12⅛	Over Ship	Gr	28	14⅜	15	14⅜	14⅞+	⅛
5	3	Oxford	Elec	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	
11	6	OxfrdEl	of.56	230	9	9	8¾	8¾	
15½	9¼	Oxfd Fst	.36g	8	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
7⅜	3¼	Ozark	Airlns	38	5⅞	6	5⅞	5⅞	

P

14⅜	7¾	P&A	Indust	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼—	½
5½	2¾	P&E	Indust	33	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
46¾	31¼	PacGas	Cp	2	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾+	⅛
24½	20	PGE	pf .50	13	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼+	⅛
51¾	17⅛	PGE	pf 1.27	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼—	¼
19⅜	15⅜	PG Rd	pfl.45	5	17¼	17¼	17¼	17½	
32¾	28½	PG	9.25pf2.32	8	30¾	30¾	30⅜	30⅜+	⅛
28	25⅜	PG	8.16pf2.04	8	26⅛	26¾	26⅛	26½+	⅛
30	28	PGE	9pf 2.25	2	29½	29¾	29½	29½—	⅛
19¼	8	P	Hold	.20a	104	6⅞	7¼	6⅞	7⅛—	⅛
47	44	Pac	Lt	pf4.52	250	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾+	½
18	14⅛	P	NwTel	1.04	11	14¾	14¾	14¾	
16	3-16	Pac	NwTel	rt	51	7-32	1/8	7-32	3-32	—1/32
40	18¼	Pac	Plantron		43	33¾	33	33	— ⅛
73	43½	Pac	PL	pf 5	5100	68	68	68	
35⅛	30⅜	PacS	Ln	.30a	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	
20	9¾	P	SwetAir	wt	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
19¼	8⅛	Pall	Corp	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	
17	14½	Palomar	Pint	9	16	16	16	16	
18½	14½	Palomin	.78n	59	15⅜	15⅜	15	15⅜	
25¼	23½	Pamida	Inc	4	24¾	25	24¾	25	+ ⅛
10¾	6	Parmoni	Pkg	11	6¼	6¼	6	6 —	⅛
8⅛	6¾	Park	Ch .30	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾+	⅛
13⅝	7⅜	Park	Ela .48f	4	8	8	7⅞	8	
8½	3¾	Parkisn	Has	5	3¾	3½	3½	3⅝+	⅛
14¼	8½	Parkvy	Dist	21	11⅜	11⅜	11½	11½—	⅜
10	6¾	Parsons	.25a	10	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
17	14⅜	Patagonia	Cp	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞+	⅛
9⅜	5⅜	Pat

PEANUTS

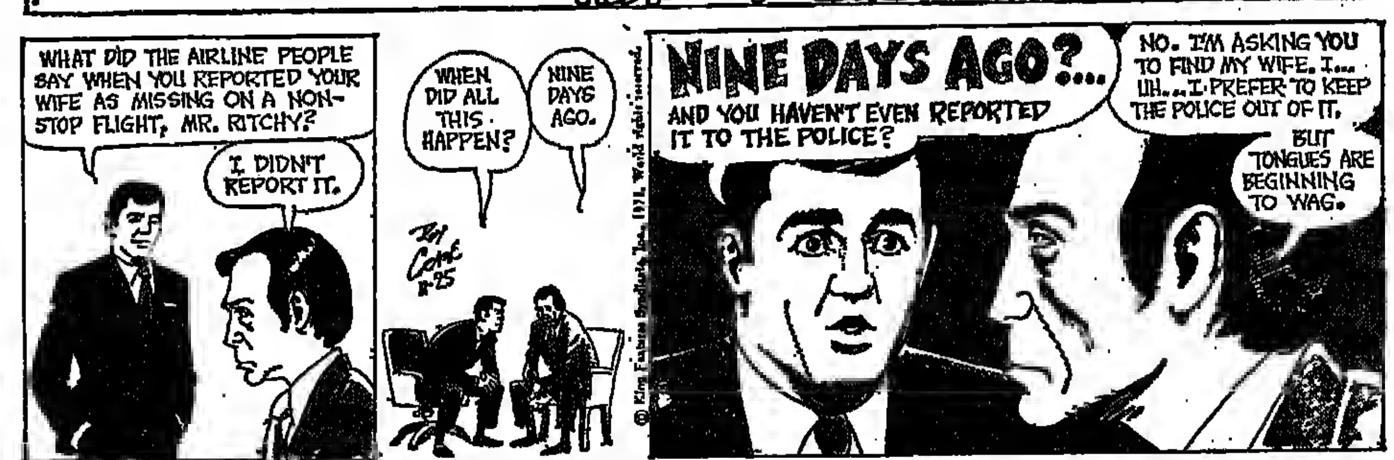
B.C.

L'IL ABNER

BEETLE BAILEY

MISS PEACH

BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN M.D.

POGO

RIP KIRBY

BLONDIE

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

There are various bidding routes to the excellent contract of six hearts, and the sequence shown is as good as any. South opens one heart, since the hand is not strong enough to guarantee a game, and shows his power by jumping to three diamonds when North responds one spade.

North marks time with a preference bid of three hearts, concealing his strength, but then cue-bids his club control, an invitation to six hearts that South is happy to accept.

Against six hearts West leads the club jack, which South should consider carefully. He knows that West has not led from a sequence and a singleton is probable: A doubleton jack would be a risky lead, and West would probably make a different selection.

Many players would see the danger of ducking the club trick, and would therefore win with the ace in dummy. But few would realize as this declarer did, that the play from the South hand at the first trick is equally crucial: The club queen must be unblocked, to insure an eventual entry to dummy after pulling trumps.

After this precaution the declarer cannot be hurt by bad breaks in the side-suits. Trumps are drawn in four rounds, the spade ace is cashed, and the club favor is led to the eight in the dummy. East can win with the king and lead a diamond, but South can claim the slam. The club ten is the entry to dummy, and the diamond losers are discarded on the spades.

If South plays similarly without unblocking the club queen, East can render the dummy useless by arranging to capture the club nine at some point with his king. South's club queen wins a trick, to his disgust, and he is left with diamond losers.

South feels hurt if he cashes the spade ace and plays just three rounds of trumps ending in dummy. This will make the slam if the trumps are three-two, or if the player with four trumps has four or more spades. As it is, East ruffs the second spare lead, and South is heavily punished for adopting an inferior line of play.

NORTH (D)
♠KQJ10
♡J64
♢652
♣A108

WEST
♠9875432
♡7
♢KJ104
♣J

EAST
♠6
♡8532
♢98
♣K76532

SOUTH
♠A
♡AKQ109
♢AQ73
♣Q94

Neither side was vulnerable.
The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	1♡	Pass
1♠	Pass	3♢	Pass
3♡	Pass	4♡	Pass
5♣	Pass	6♡	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the club jack.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

CALM HAIFA BOMB
OBOE OSCAR AJAR
DENMOTHERS RATE
ALE ATES EERIER
RITES INEE
SHAKER SNARLING
CANES TONTO NON
EGGS RANEE STOA
NIE BABAR CHEST
TOREADOR SHARES
STIR BLIMP
SCOPES CAIN RAM
AURI HORSEOPERA
FREE EDITS STER
EELS SABOT ISAK

DENNIS THE MENACE

"WE HAD TURKEY LEGS AN' CRAMBERRIES AN' PUNKIN PIE, AN' NOW EVERYONE IS JUST LAYING AROUND BEIN' THANKFUL."

BOOKS

THE JEWISH WRITER IN AMERICA

By Allen Guttman. Oxford. 256 pp. $7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IT is the thesis of Allen Guttmann, an English literature professor at Amherst and the author of "The Conservative Tradition in America," that throughout the history of this country, but particularly during the last half-century, the Jewish writer in America has been shaped by his struggle for identity in an alien secular culture. Which seems at first glance to be a truism and a cliché. But when you consider that Guttmann means all Jewish writers in America—from Emma Lazarus to Norman Mailer, from Michael Gold to Herman Wouk; and when you add Guttmann's contention that it was their search for identity that caused these Jews to become writers in the first place, the plot begins to thicken. How will he proceed to demonstrate such contentions? And if he succeeds, what does it mean?

He proceeds schematically, by demonstrating that throughout their history of emigration to America, Jews have responded to the pressures of the new world in a limited and definable variety of ways. First, there were those who came, saw, and were assimilated (by which Guttmann means what the sociologist Milton Gordon described as the disappearance of a group into the "host culture").

Second, there were those who "withstood the temptations of *da goldene medinah* (the golden land), who . . . resisted the lure of assimilation," and sought by various means to maintain some sense of "peoplehood" in an otherwise eclectic culture.

And third, there were those whom Thorstein Veblen once described as doubly alienated—cut off from both their own traditions and from the society into which they moved—and who sought through the medium of radical politics a "revolutionary Messiah."

Guttmann divides the body of American Jewish literature into these three categories. Into the first, he places those writers he sees as predominantly preoccupied with the tensions, ironies, and tragedies arising out of the experiment of assimilation—Emma Lazarus, who derived her forms from traditional New England poetry but came eventually to express a proud, if self-conscious, affirmation of her Semitism; Abraham Cahan, Meyer Levin, and Daniel Fuchs, with their chronicles of transcultural mobility, Henry Roth, with his perceptions, in "Call It Sleep," of the psychological price one paid; Philip Roth, with his acute insight into the ironies both comic and tragic; the black humorists, with their wildly satirical treatments of the alienated Jew; and Alfred Kazin, who in "A Walker in the City," traced the one-way trip from Brownsville ghetto to cosmopolitan intellectual life in Manhattan.

Into the second group, the questers after a sense of "peoplehood," Guttmann places others, Ludwig Lewisohn, ten now, but seminal ... Hugh Nissenson (whose work of fiction to date, ... tion of short stories ca... Pile of Stones," Guttmann particularly highly), and ... parently diverging wri... Bernard Malamud, Arthur (for his first novel, "... penter Years"), Herman and Chaim Potok.

Among the "doubly al... in search of political uto... grouped Michael Gold, Halper, Isidor Schneide... Goodman, Allen Ginsb... writing "Howl," the mar... beat), and Norman Ma... whom Guttmann de... lengthy, perceptive ess... manages to avoid the e... cesses of praise and deni...

And finally, Guttmann ... an entire section of his ... Saul Bellow, whose work ... as the literary climax ... social process he is ex... For in his judgment, Ba... dramatized in the ... fiction the entire range o... adaptations to the alien... can culture.

In short, as should be ... by this point, Allen G... has worked out an ... useful scheme for ... Jewish writing in America... ly everyone is included ... in a footnote), such as ... Isaac Bashevis Singer, N... West, Arthur Miller, an... Salinger are intentionally ... ed (Singer because he is ... an identity-crisis; the ot... cause they are only ... Jewish"). And the fram... sufficiently sturdy to allo... mann to relax into ... analysis of each of his ... without losing the threa... narrative. To anyone ... in a concise course in ... school of American ... this book is enthusiastic... commended.

But whether Guttmann ... ceeded in his larger ... namely, to demonstrate ... sense of alienation is the ... d'être of the American ... writer—is quite another ... An apparently diverse ... artists may turn out to ... tain psychic concerns ... as Guttmann has ... but this in itself does ... that these psychic ... motivated their choice ... tion. Guttmann may ... scribed a literary movem... shown it to have ... dimensions than one ... ously imagined—but he ... not accounted for it ... therefore permitted ... believing, for the time ... least, that works of fict... are considerably more ... liant flashes on the so... grid.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt ... reviewer for The N... Times.

CROSSWORD

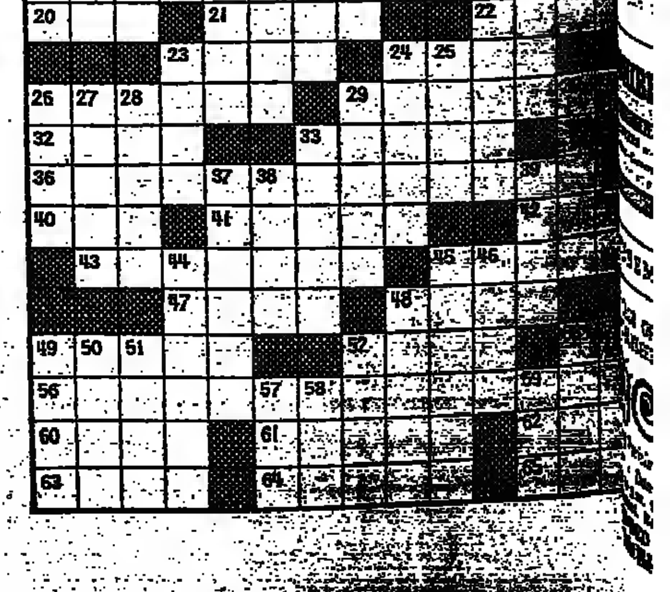
By W...

ACROSS

1 Feast feature
5 Kind of pipe
10 Mod apartments
14 Sorrowful expression
15 Eastern deity
16 Grass genus
17 Time for reflection
20 Eternity
21 Political unit: Fr.
22 Kilns
23 Ibsen's Gynt
24 Theban deity
26 Memory
29 Embroidery materials
32 Kind of band
33 Fencing sword
34 Town on Huon Gulf
36 Participants in a feast
40 Building wing
41 10-point type
42 Word on a proof
43 Certain fledglings
45 Steichen's gear
47 —— majesty
48 Baba and others
49 Estate item
52 Hebrew month
53 Motorists' org.
56 Where an early feast was held
60 Space: Ger.
61 Family of Japanese diplomat
62 Edgar and family
63 Recipe items
64 Clerical vestment
65 —— dixit

DOWN

1 Clotho, for one
2 Exclamation
3 Muscat locale
4 Thieves' milieu
5 Soft shade
6 "Pomp" composer
7 Settled
8 Military branch: Abbr.
9 Hallo! in Italy
10 Heathens
11 Succors
12 Mild oath
13 Simon ——
18 Mayflower part
19 Ensnared
23 Spasm
24 Booth of...
25 Poetic ti... of day
26 Mellow
27 Boxer G...
28 Lily
29 Goes hu...
30 Excite
31 More so...
33 Strike
35 This, in ...
37 Gives a ...
38 Corse a... Comores...
39 Doctrine...
44 Faint tr...
45 Sentenc...
46 Makes ...
48 Kind of ... commit...
49 Yorkshi...
50 Broken ...
51 Complac...
52 Play par...
53 Spin lik...
54 Roscoe — late come...
55 Casma...
57 Agency ... retirees...
58 Dutch ...
59 Final...



JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game* by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

FALEY

DOYNS

VIDDIE

FRIVEY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FUSSY THICK AERATE QUAVER
Answer: *When they're half — inclined to be misleading*—TRUTHS

هكذا من الأصل

No. 2 Oklahoma Is Confident

1 Nebraska Is Preparing Break Wishbone Offense

By William Gildea

…, Neb., Nov. 24 (WP).—"When is this … to end?" a visitor to Cornhusker …ted.
… is just a light snow."
…an it's going to end soon?"
…robably, in two or three days."
…ght snow grew deeper and covered all …ed" decorations and from a block away … barely see the state … the figure atop it, …r" honoring all the …smen.
…he bitter cold, Bob De… revered here, he gets …tes for governor and …ry election, drilled his … Cornhuskers for an … a half, the last work …erday's flight to Nor…

… major concern is … defense to stop Okla…le-option Wishbone-T … Thanksgiving and con… nhuskers believe he … about the Oklahoma … n anyone except the …ach, Chuck Fairbanks.
… Devaney stood in 40-… morial Stadium, which …nlarged four times, to … he was recommended …b 10 years ago by …tate's Duffy Daugher… cold and empty arena, … about the game to …ch team is really the …

…said he didn't mind …o Norman. "I don't …ng away from home … any effect on us," he …ormally play some of …ames on the road."
…rnhuskers believe Ne…oing to score a suf…ficient number of points to win most games because of the varied attack led by quarterback Jerry Tagge, out of another football capital, Green Bay, Wis.; kick returner and pass receiver Johnny Rodgers, the gamebreaker, and Jeff Kinney, the workhorse runner.

But stopping Oklahoma's Wishbone-T makes this no ordinary game. One Big Eight coach has observed, "A lot of times against Oklahoma, one step is the difference between no gain and a touchdown." Nebraska's defensive team, which has allowed the meager average of 6.4 points a game, offers more speed than the Sooners have faced.

Two of the Nebraska defensive heroes are middle guard Rich Glover from Jersey City—"I never had a chance to get out of the city much until I came here"—and linebacker Bob Terrio, both converted from other positions. Terrio leads the club in tackles with 70; Glover has 63.

What is expected to be the fiercest battle of the trenches matches Glover against Oklahoma center Tom Brahaney, a 20-year-old junior, the Sooners' youngest starter and already an All-America selection.

The only worry Devaney has about his team's condition is all-Big Eight offensive right tackle Carl Johnson, who injured his knee in the Huskers' last game and is considered "doubtful." If Johnson can't play, Al Austin will. He is a sophomore who has never started a college game.

But Austin is from Lincoln and understands as well as anyone the importance of this game and the football fever that warms the people here. Large "Go Big Red" banners go for $4.85 in the downtown stores. From the stewardess's greeting upon arrival in Lincoln to businessmen out for a brisk walk at lunch hour, the cry of "Go Big Red" is heard all around.

RECORDS OF THE TEAMS

Nebraska (10-0)		Oklahoma (9-0)	
34—Oregon	7	30—S.M.U.	0
35—Minnesota	7	55—Pittsburgh	29
34—Texas A&M	7	33—South. Cal.	20
42—Utah State	6	48—Texas	27
36—Missouri	0	45—Colorado	17
55—Kansas	0	75—Kansas St.	28
41—Oklah. St.	13	43—Iowa St.	12
31—Colorado	7	20—Missouri	3
37—Iowa State	0	56—Kansas	10
44—Kansas St.	17		

By Neil Amdur

NORMAN, Okla., Nov. 24 (NYT).—The Country and Western music stations cry "Today's Teardrops are Tomorrow's Rainbows." Jack Mildren says, no sweat, Oklahoma's rainbow will be a victory over Nebraska here tomorrow, in a battle of unbeaten college football powers.

"I really think we're going to win," the blond Oklahoma quarterback said yesterday, sipping a coke at the Crossroads Restaurant, a campus hangout, while his attractive fiancée, Janis Butler, smiled admiringly.

"Our whole team thinks so."

Not Tight

Mildren, a confident, poised senior who directs the country's most prolific offense, said, "Our coaches and fans are tighter than the players," over the nationally-televised Thanksgiving Day showdown of Big Eight Conference rivals.

Nebraska, the nation's No. 1 team and defending national champion, has a 10-0 won-lost record and a string of 20 consecutive victories. Oklahoma, No. 2 in all the polls, is 9-0.

Mildren, recruited from Abilene, Texas, has made Oklahoma's Wishbone series so effective this season that two newspapers in Nebraska devoted parts of their sports sections earlier this week to explanations of how it works and what the Cornhuskers must attemp to do to curtail the Sooners' efficiency and explosiveness. Nebraska is the nation's No. 1 defensive club, but has not faced a Wishbone or triple-option attack all season.

Pride vs. Pride

"It's going to be people against people," said Mildren, a 6-foot, 195-pounder, who has lived up to to expectations this fall as an option specialist after two frustrating seasons as a passer-runner. "Their defense has pride, our offense has pride in the Wishbone, I just think we've got better people."

Mildren already has told John Keith, the Oklahoma sports publicist, that the Sooners should score about 35 points against the Cornhuskers, who have not allowed more than 17 points in any game this season.

"Jack's amazing that way," Keith said, between handling the record number of writers, photographers and television personnel (totaling over 600) who have descended on this campus community. "Against Missouri, he knew that Missouri had a good defense against the Wishbone and he told me, 'Don't look for too much.'"

Oklahoma beat Missouri, 20-3, its lowest scoring output of the season.

…Williams …d Rookie …rd in NL

…RK, Nov. 24 (UPI).—…ams of the Atlanta …de good use of the … "ignorance" and was … the National League … the Year for 1971 by …ll Writers' Association …

… did not begin to hit …winning stride until …nager Lum Harris …a catcher's mitt and …e the second game of …ader with the Cincin… on June 20 and said, … catcher."
… who understudied …r at third base and …epeda at first during …g months of the sea…up with 33 home runs, …ted-in and a .260 bat…e in 145 games.
…r-old native of Mont… won decisively over … a freshman Willie … Williams garnered 18 …s cast by the 24-man …mmittee, with Monta… the remaining six.

…Is Outpointed …lleton of U.S.

…HAM, England, Nov. …eavyweight Larry … of Baltimore outpoint… British and European … Joe Bugner over 10 …ght, and badly jolted …-old Hungarian-born …ance for a comeback. …ho won the titles from …er last March and …to Jack Bodell two …, was put down for a … by a left hook at the … final round.

…A Results

…sday's Results
… (Layton 27, Silas 26), …107 (Cunningham 17. … Rookie Dennis Layton … high and got seven as… rebounds in first start. …4 (Johnson 25, Carr 22), … (Clark 20, Marin 27). … (Walker 23, King 18), … Wicks 24, McKenzie 12), …h straight. …12 (Janbar 34, Dandridge …4 (Lanier 28, Walker 25). …725 (Frazier 23, De…ucas 17), Cincinnati 110 … Fox 23). Knicks won … (Hazzard 30, Kauffman …97 (Washington 25,

…A Results

…sday's Results
… (Beaty 35, Combs 24), …3 (Thompson 31, Swift … Jones provided winning … 10-foot jump shot with …lay. … (Miller 25, Lehman 22), … Scott 27, Erving 18). … dropped their fourth … first athletic event in … new Scope Coliseum. It …es' largest crowd in his… … (S. Jones 24, Hamilton …01 (Simpson 31, Becker

…PROHIBITION
AL CAPONE'S STYLE
…
Opus all night.
…
…AMUSEMENTS
…GHT CLUB OF THE …AMPS-ELYSEES
…ssy Cat
exciting Parisian Girls
show - Dance
…

United Press International.

THE EMPEROR'S NEW POSE—Charlie (Emperor) Harris watches from wrong side of the ropes as Floyd Patterson walks away after 6th-round knockout.

Floyd Patterson's 'Comeback' (Cont.)

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 24 (AP).—Former world heavyweight champion Floyd Patterson knocked out Charlie (Emperor) Harris in 2:31 of the sixth round last night as he continued what he terms his campaign for a shot at the title.

Patterson floored Harris with a left hook and a right for a nine count moments earlier, then finished him off with the same combination.

The 36-year-old Patterson, who weighed 195 pounds, also knocked Harris down for an eight count with the same combination in the fourth round.

It was the sixth straight victory for Patterson this year and the 39th knockout in his 61-fight career. Harris, 28, of Hyattsville, Md., is now 8-13-1.

Harris, who weighed 218 1/2, entertained the crowd of 3,154 with war whoops and clowned around until he was floored in the fourth round.

Blomqvist's Saab Captures Auto Rally Around Britain

HARROGATE, England, Nov. 24 (UPI).—Swedish drivers today swept the top three places and Saab won the manufacturers' prize in the Royal Automobile Club's Round-Britain rally. Winner Stig Blomqvist said, "It was the toughest rally I ever competed in," as he accepted congratulations at the end of the 2,500-mile event.

The 25-year-old Saab driver has triumphed in 11 out of 16 rallies contested this year with co-driver Arne Hertz. The pair teamed up this season.

Blomqvist and Hertz finished 2 minutes 33 seconds ahead of two-time Monte Carlo winner Bjorn Waldegaard in a Porsche. Carl Orrenius was third in another Saab, 8:23 behind the victors.

The winners clocked 7 hours, 36 minutes and 51 seconds over the 77 special stages. Waldegaard, with co-driver Lars Nystrom, was timed at 7:39:24 and the Orrenius-Lars Person team clocked 7:46:14.

Mays Is Hit in TV Pinch Role

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (NYT).—In the fullness of his 40 years, Willie Mays says he wants to play baseball two or three more seasons, maybe four. Not that he needs that job. If the legs gave out tomorrow he could walk into a studio, hang a lavaliere microphone over his necktie and make it big as the new Dick Cavett or Merv Griffin or David Frost. That, in fact, is exactly what he did the other night.

Willie came to New York to tape the Dec. 3 edition of the Dick Cavett show for American Broadcasting Co. He pinch-hit for Cavett as host. Johnny Carson should have it so good.

You'd have thought Willie was playing centerfield in the Three-Eye league, he was that loose. One by one he welcomed his guests: Leo Durocher, his spiritual father in baseball; Bowie Kuhn, one of the baseball commissioners who never suspended Durocher; Vida Blue, the American League's Most Valuable Player who also won the Cy Young Award; Earl Monroe, the pearl of roundball players, and a four-eyed sportswriter with a weak chin.

"I never did this before," Willie confided during a station break. Yet, only at the beginning had he shown a trace of nervousness. Facing a live audience alone from the floodlighted stage of a theater, he was a mite self-conscious until Durocher joined him. Leo whanged him on the foot with a bat, Willie screamed and mentioned a prominent biblical character. From that moment he was at ease, drawing his visitors out with casual questions.

All For Television

Bowie Kuhn, back from a Japanese tour with the Baltimore Orioles, said there were some good players over there. He said the first World Series game ever telecast at night had 100 million viewers, and that all three midweek games might be played at night next fall.

Durocher said suppose the Chicago Cubs got lucky; there were no lights in Wrigley Field. He forgot that next year the midweek games would be played in an American League park. Nobody said suppose Minnesota or Detroit won the American League pennant and winter set in early there, would cash customers paying half a million dollars per game have to suffer through Arctic nights for the sake of free-loaders watching the tube?

"What was the best catch you ever made?" Willie was asked.

"In Pittsburgh," he said promptly, "off Roberto Clemente. We shaded Clemente toward right field but he hit this line drive to left center. I was running to my right and the ball was up here and there wasn't time to get my glove up so I just reached out and grabbed it.

"With my bare hand, yeh, and they didn't write a line about it in the papers."

"They didn't write about it," Willie was told, "because they had come to expect it from you. Remember the time you threw Billy Cox out at the plate?"

Sweet Memory

The memory set Willie glowing like crepes suzette. Nobody who saw that game between Durocher's New York Giants and Charley Dressen's Brooklyn Dodgers could forget the play. With Cox, a Dodger who could run, tagged up at third base, Willie made an impossible catch in right center, whirled completely around and fired a strike.

"Carl Furillo hit the ball," Willie said. "I was running toward right field and thinking when I caught the ball I'd have to keep on running, couldn't stop, and should remember to make the throw while I was pivoting."

His face wrinkled as though he had bit into something sour. "Dressen said, 'Let's see him do it again.'"

"Well," somebody said, "afterwards Frank Graham told Durocher he'd never seen a play like it. 'He does it every day!' Leo said. 'Every Day!' That's why they came to expect it."

Durocher reminded everybody that when Willie joined the Giants he batted .000 for games on end. One day, Leo said, the Giants lost a game when Willie had repeated chances to drive in runs and never got the ball out of the infield. In the clubhouse, the manager kicked off one spiked shoe and gave some thought to sticking the other in Willie's ear.

"Roy Weatherly told me, 'You better talk to your boy. He's sitting in front of his locker crying.'"

"I sat down next to Willie and put my arm around his shoulders. He had a high tenor voice then.—'Mist' Leo,' he said"—Durocher's tone was a squeak—"'Mist' Leo, it's too fast for me here. Send me back to Minneapolis. I can't play up here.'

"I told him, 'Now you go home and get a good night's sleep. I want you rested because you're going to play center field for me tomorrow and the day after and every day as long as I'm here.'

"The next day with Warren Spahn pitching, he hit one over the roof of the Polo Grounds. It never touched anything. He just took off from there."

Durocher finished and Willie raised his head. After 20 years, there were tears in his eyes.

Six Playoff Hopefuls in NFL 'Have to Win Our Next Four'

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (NYT).—"We'll just have to win our next four games." That's what George Allen, coach of the Washington Redskins, said this week, as did Dick Nolan of the San Francisco 49ers; Jim Dooley of the Chicago Bears; Joe Schmidt of the Detroit Lions; Don McCafferty of the Baltimore Colts and John Zook, defensive end of the Atlanta Falcons, in lieu of his coach, Norm Van Brocklin. Those six teams and eight others are in the running for the National Football League's eight playoff positions. Six spots will go to the six division winners and the other two are for the second-place teams, one each from the American and National Conferences with the best won-lost records.

The Redskins, 49ers, Bears, Lions, Colts and Falcons are all in second or third place in their divisions and wishful if not hopeful.

Allen, whose Redskins have a 6-3-1 won-lost-tied mark, believes that a 10-3-1 final record would put his club in the playoffs even if the team finishes behind the Dallas Cowboys in its division. He is probably right. Miami and Detroit were the qualifying second-place teams last season with 10-4 records. But winning the last four is not going to be easy for any team.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

EASTERN DIVISION—Miami (6-1-1) has future opponents (Chicago, New England, Baltimore and Green Bay) with a .513 winning percentage and so do the Colts (Oakland, Buffalo, Miami and New England). But the Colts (7-3-0) cannot afford another loss.

CENTRAL DIVISION—Cleveland and Pittsburgh, tied at 5-5-0, have comparable schedules, facing foes with .361 and .324 percentages, respectively. Both will play Houston and Cincinnati while the Browns also have New Orleans and Washington and the Steelers the Denver and Los Angeles teams. If they are tied at the end, the tie will be broken by formula and the loser's record will not be good enough to gain playoffs as the second-place team.

WESTERN DIVISION—Oakland (7-1-2) plays the Chiefs (7-2-1) in Kansas City on Dec. 12. The Raiders' other opponents are Baltimore, Atlanta and Denver (.500) while the Chiefs meet Detroit, San Francisco and Buffalo (.414).

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

EASTERN DIVISION—Dallas (7-3-0) plays Los Angeles tomorrow, then the Jets, Giants and Cardinals, whose collective percentage is .435. The Cowboys and Dolphins appear to be the certain playoff qualifiers. The Redskins' future foes are the Eagles, Giants, Rams and Browns (.473).

CENTRAL DIVISION—In a three-way race, no one will have it easy. The Vikings (8-2-0), with their punter Bob Lee, as their new quarterback, must play Atlanta, San Diego, Detroit and Chicago (.552). The Lions (6-3-1) have the Chiefs tomorrow, then the Eagles, Vikings and 49ers (.604) while the Bears (6-4-0) face Miami, Denver, Green Bay and Minnesota (.567).

WESTERN DIVISION—The Falcons (5-4-1), by winning Monday night, put themselves in the division race but they have the most difficult schedule of all 14 playoff contenders. They meet Minnesota, Oakland, San Francisco and New Orleans (.666). The Rams (6-3-1) face Dallas, New Orleans, Washington and Pittsburgh (.567) while the sagging 49ers (6-4-0) play the Jets, Kansas City, Atlanta and Detroit (.594).

Texas Rangers, Née Nats, Get Their Manager

ARLINGTON, Texas, Nov. 24 (UPI).—Ted Williams will return as manager of the Texas Rangers—formely known as the American League's Washington Senators—owner Bob Short said yesterday.

Short announced the name change to Texas Rangers before a luncheon honoring league president Joe Cronin and himself. He also ended speculation that Williams would move up to an administrative post with the club when it moved from the nation's capital to this metropolitan area between Dallas and Fort Worth.

The new name was chosen in a contest by fans.

NHL North Stars Take 1st in West

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Nov. 24 (UPI).—The Minnesota North Stars moved into first place in the National Hockey League's Western Division last night by defeating the Vancouver Canucks, 2-1.

The victory gives Minnesota 31 points, one more than the idle Chicago Black Hawks.

Blues 3, Kings 1

Jack Egers scored two goals, and Gary Sabourin scored his fifth goal in the last six games to give St. Louis a 3-1 home victory over Los Angeles.

NHL Results

Tuesday's Games

St. Louis 3 (Egers 2, Sabourin), Los Angeles 1 (Flett).

Minnesota 2 (Prentice, Goldworthy), Vancouver 1 (Balon).

Morning Line: *'Pure' and Simple*

In the International Edition

Five Years Ago

April 20, 1966

Pope Paul VI granted an audience to the International Olympic Committee yesterday and praised it for defending amateur sport against "the invasion of the professional, the paid gladiator," and commercial and political intrusion. "You know it is thus that sport is kept at the social and educative level that it should be," he said, adding that the Church considered sport as physically, morally, socially, and internationally educative. He declared: ". . . the true God loves life because He is the author of it, and He can only approve competition and sport if it is carried out in mutual respect and care for the true welfare of man."

By Bernard Kirsch

PARIS, Nov. 24 (IHT).—Last spring, the angry French Fédération de Ski protested because competitors in the Winter Olympics at Sapporo, Japan, would have to pay to see events in which they were not entered.

Maurice Martel, president of the FFS, accused the Japanese of thinking too much about money and forsaking the spirit of Olympic founder Baron Pierre de Coubertin—a Frenchman. The FFS had to shell out about 2,500 francs for tickets which were once freebies. Where's that old spirit of giving?

Of course, we all know this may be purely academic because the French ski people—among many others—probably won't get to Sapporo in February. Some stuff about professionalism, about being unjustly accused of not competing because it is good, clean, pure fun which builds character. The French have said that it is all for one and if one of them was called an invading gladiator they'd all stay home, which is what probably will happen.

Funny Noises

And then last week, the major federations of swimming and soccer started making funny noises, as if they were taking a move toward eliminating themselves from the Olympic movement and Coubertin's standard of sport for the sake of pure competition—not a bad, if unreal, idea in our age.

The International Swimming Federation decided to organize its first world championship, in Belgrade, for 1973. Word has steadily been splashing about that some swim officials have been unhappy with their treatment by the IOC. Supposedly, the world championship will take some of the edge off the Olympic meaning for the dedicated swimmer.

The International Federation of Football Associations said that if the IOC cut down the size of the field for Olympic soccer, the FINA would withdraw from the 1976 Olympics, scheduled for Montreal, and form its own amateur tournament. Funny thing is that the IOC wouldn't mind that because they have been annoyed at the soccer folks' professional ways.

Hockey Rift

And of course, going back a ways, you have the Canadian hockey team, which won't be in Sapporo because it insists upon using its pros against the Soviet squad, which is a fully, un-bona fide pro outfit.

Finally, after all those boring details, it has just been revealed that the IOC has established a five-man committee—two conservatives, two liberals, and an ultra-conservative chairman (which means he believes in amateurism)—to sift the pros from the rank amateurs and to thus keep sport "for the true welfare of man."

Oh well, play ball, toe the mark, corner kick, faceoff, jump in the pool. House cleaning was always a bore, though a necessity.

All this rounding-up of the cockeyed status of the sports world is leading to a point. The World Cup Alpine ski races will start and sportswriters will be in the mountains, talking to skiers on the slopes of St. Moritz and Val d'Isere, seeking out Jean-Noel Augert and his cohorts.

More Tales

And once again there will be tales of the money which Austrian skier Karl Schranz makes each year as an amateur skier.

But now, word floats down from the snowy mountaintops that there will be more than endless stories and flying skis once the cup competition starts in St. Moritz, Switzerland, on Dec. 4. There should be an announcement that the good skiers, the well-paid ones, those accused of being "paid gladiators," will decide to stage their own championship. That announcement will come because the IOC will probably ban them from the Olympics.

The West Germans are taking the IOC, led by 83-year-old Avery Brundage, and its threats seriously. The West Germans have suspended three top skiers from further preseason training because they helped to promote ski products in a ski magazine. The skiers are Rosi Mittermaier, Max Rieger and Hans-Joerge Schlager.

Secret Training

The Austrians supposedly have a "B" team in secret training, preparing to ski away with all Olympic honors should the IOC act and ban the "A" team. The Austrians must win Olympic medals so that tourists will pour into Austrian ski resorts and buy Austrian ski products—the type Karl Schranz advertises.

The Austrians also figure that if their "A" team is eliminated, the same must happen to the French, and the Swiss, and the Germans, and the Italians—and the Austrian "B"s should romp. If the U.S. team stays around, it should have lots of laughs picking up gold medals in Sapporo.

Unfortunately, whether somebody is an amateur or pro has a bearing on whether a skier does the slalom in 1 minute 53 seconds or 1:53.2.

Money can buy time for training and take little things off a skier's mind like how is he going to support himself if he spends 12 months a year on skis. But whether money should be such an all-determining factor in the sports part of the world is a moral question—and that I leave to the Pope.

Romania Tops Wales to Gain In Cup Soccer

BUCHAREST, Nov. 24 (Reuters).—Romania brushed aside the challenge of an injury-riddled Welsh team today to score a 2-0 victory and nip Group One rival Czechoslovakia in the battle for a place in the quarterfinals of the European Nations Cup soccer championship.

Romania and Czechoslovakia both finished their six matches with 9 points, but the Romanians qualified because of their better goal average.

In front of 70,000 fans in Bucharest's August 23 Stadium, Romania, playing with precision, went ahead after 10 minutes when Nicolae Lupescu headed one in from a corner.

A brilliant 78th-minute move brought Romania's second goal. Winger Iordanescu, playing only his second game for Romania, evaded two desperate tackles before clipping a knee-high crossing feed into the goal mouth for skipper Mircea Lucescu to score.

Wales finished third in Group One with 5 points, and Finland last, with 1 point.

Already through to the last eight are Italy, the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, West Germany and Belgium. The remaining two quarterfinal places are expected to be filled by England and Hungary.

The Scoreboard

SOCCER—At Sofia, Bulgaria crushed Spain, 3-3, in a qualification match of the Olympic tournament. Bulgaria's A. Mihailov scored three goals.

At Arad, Romania, Unirea Textile Arad of Romania beat Vitoria Setubal, Portugal, 3-0, in the first leg of their third round European Football Union cup match.

At Athens, Panionios of Greece beat Besa of Albania, 2-1, in the first of two final matches for the Balkan Cup.

At Vienna, Juventus of Torino, Italy, defeated Rapid of Vienna, 1-0, in a first-leg match of the third round in the UEFA Cup tournament.

College, Pro Grid Lines

COLLEGES

Thursday

Favorite		Underdog
Mississippi	8	Miss. St.*
Nebraska	2	Oklahoma*
Texas	14	Texas A&M*
Georgia	3	Ga. Tech. (night)*

Saturday

Army	6	Navy
*So. Carolina	10	Clemson
*Tennessee	18	Vanderbilt
*Rice	11	Baylor
*SMU	3 1/2	TCU
Alabama	5	Auburn
*Florida St.	21	Pittsburgh
*Miami	4	Florida
*LSU	20	Arizona

PROS

Thursday

Kansas City	(pick)	Detroit*
*Dallas	3 1/2	Los Angeles

Sunday

*N.Y. Giants	7	St. Louis
San Francisco	8	N.Y. Jets*
*Buffalo	(pick)	New England
Washington	6	Philadelphia*
*Pittsburgh	7	Denver
*Cincinnati	7	San Diego
*Green Bay	8	New Orleans
*Minnesota	7	Atlanta
Cleveland	7	Houston*
*Oakland	3	Baltimore

Monday Night

*Miami	10	Chicago

*Home Team.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

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PERSONAL SECRETARY/ASSISTANT with diversified experience as executive bilingual secretary, seeks adequate position Paris. Write: Box 78,436, Herald, Paris.

TRILINGUAL WOMAN, 33, English, Italian (French shorthand), seeks post SECRETARY/Personal Assistant. Full or part-time. Box 22,779, Herald, Paris.

FRENCH GIRL, 21, good knowledge English, driving license, seeks job Paris, travel agency, art gallery, doctor, etc. Paris: 403-05-84.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, French-English, free in January, seeks position. Paris: 604-27-50, evenings.

YOUNG FRENCHMAN, age 25, completely bilingual English-French, wide experience international de luxe hotels, presently marketing manager of one of largest hotel complexes seeks relocation Europe. Excellent record, would consider any offer. PLS write Herald Tribune, Box 357, Paris.

U.S. LADY, 100% French, English, Polish, P.R. or reception, full/part-time. Has working permit & references. Knowledge typing & telex. Tel.: Paris, 544-13-34, 8-12 a.m. or write: Box 22,764, Herald, Paris.

TECHNICAL WRITER EDITOR MA, seeks free-lance assignments Europe: marketing advertising, direct mail, sales & fund promotion, features, reports, speeches "ghosting" in business, economics, government fields. Meet any deadline. Box 22,698, Herald, Paris.

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PHARMACIST, French bachelor, 40, fluent English, Italian, Arabic, long experience Middle East, Africa, France, seeks job abroad. Write to: Aralant, 33 Rue du Dragon, Paris-6e who will forward.

AMERICAN TEACHER in Germany, MA Math, 8 years experience in HS, coll. seeks position immediately. Box 9,349, Herald, Paris.

MERCENARY, professional background & experience in Southeast Asia, available after Jan. 26, 1972. Josef Martz, c/o Ulpan Akiva Nataaya, Israel.

ENGLISH GIRL, 27, some Spanish, thoroughly bilingual French, seeks post Madrid January. Box 78,432, Herald, Paris.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT/SECRETARY (journalistic experience) bilingual French woman, 39, free now. Box 78,431, Herald, Paris.

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, French-English, 7 years international firms, free now. Paris: 577-47-63.

AMERICAN GIRL, 22, BA, French, Spanish, Italian, teacher, seeks post Paris utilizing languages. Write: Box 22,753, Herald, Paris.

TRILINGUAL, executive secretary, German, English, French, notions Spanish, seeks job Paris. Write: Box 78,396, Herald, Paris.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

SITUATIONS WANTED

HANDYMAN available. Ring Orlando, Paris: 722-97-59.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN seeks post December-April 1972. Would consider chauffeur-companion/general to overseas visitor, U.K. or Continent. Speaks French, Portuguese. Box 6,242, H.T., 26 Great Queen St., London, W.C.2.

VALET-CHAUFFEUR Espagnol cherche place Paris. Bonnes références. Maldonado, 34 Av. de New York, Paris-16e.

JEUNE HOMME ESPAGNOL, marié, 28, cherche place chauffeur maître, non logé. Paris: 969-77-31.

HELP WANTED

Cherche JEUNE FILLE AU PAIR, très consciencieuse, aimant les enfants, pour travailler l'après-midi. Nationalité indifférente. Très bien payé, chambre très confortable, salle de bains. Tel.: 553-35-50.

AU-PAIR, MOTHER'S help, English speaking with references for American family, 3 children, ages 3-5 & 13. Write Box 78,439, Herald, Paris or phone: 256-14-21, Paris.

AU-PAIR wanted for executive family to assist with light housework and cooking. Two children ages 6 and 9. Private room, bath and T.V in lovely New York suburban home with private swimming pool. Use of car. 1 1/2 days off per week. Must speak some English. Submit resume, recent photo and reasonable salary requirements. Fare reimbursed after six months. Krakower, Nob Hill Gate, Roslyn, New York.

AU-PAIR GIRL, American family, 3 school aged children, independent room. Call: 824-76-58.

Art Buchwald

Merci Donnant

WASHINGTON.—*Every Thanksgiving Day the French ambassador to the United States delivers a strong note to the State Department demanding to know why all the government offices in Washington are closed. A fourth secretary on the duty desk at State hands him the following reply in a language the French ambassador will understand.*

ONE of our most important holidays is Thanksgiving Day (known in France as *Le Jour de Merci Donnant*).

Le Jour de Merci Donnant was first started by a group of pilgrims (*pèlerins*) who fled from *l'Angleterre* before the McCarran act to found a colony in the New World (*le Nouveau Monde*), where they could shoot Indians (*les Peaux - Rouges*) and eat turkey (*dinde*) to their heart's content. They landed at a place called Plymouth (now a famous *voiture américaine*) in a wooden sailing ship called the Mayflower (or *Fleur de Mai*) in 1620. But while the *pèlerins* were killing the *dindes*, the *Peaux-Rouges* were killing the *pèlerins* and there were several hard winters ahead for both of them. The only time the *Peaux-Rouges* helped the *pèlerins* was when they taught them to grow corn (*maïs*). The reason they did this was because they liked *maïs* with their *pèlerins*.

Buchwald

In 1623, after another harsh year, the *pèlerins'* crops were so good that they decided to have a celebration and give thanks because more *maïs* was raised by the *pèlerins* than *pèlerins* were killed by *Peaux-Rouges*.

* * *

Every year on the *Jour de Merci Donnant*, parents tell their children an amusing story about the first celebration.

It concerns a brave *capitaine* named Miles Standish (known in France as *Kilomètres Deboutish*) and a young shy *lieutenant* named *Jean Alden*. Both of them were in love with a flower of Plymouth called Priscilla Mullens (no translation). The *vieux capitaine* said to the *jeune lieutenant*:

"Go to the damsel Priscilla (*allez très vite chez Priscilla*), the loveliest maiden of Plymouth (*la plus jolie demoiselle de Plymouth*). Say that a blunt old captain, a man not of words but of action (*un vieux Fanfan la Tulipe*), offers his hand and his heart, the hand and heart of a soldier. Not in these words, you know, but this, in short, is my meaning.

"I am a maker of war (*je suis un fabricant de la guerre*) and not a maker of phrases. You, bred as a scholar (*vous qui êtes pain comme un étudiant*), can say it in elegant language, such as you read in your books of the pleadings and wooings of lovers, such as you think best adapted to win the heart of the maiden."

Although *Jean* was fit to be tied (*convenable à être emballé*), friendship prevailed over love and he went to do his duty. But instead of using elegant language he blurted out his mission. Priscilla was muted with amazement and sorrow (*rendue muette par l'étonnement et la tristesse*).

* * *

At length she exclaimed, interrupting the ominous silence: "If the great captain of Plymouth is so very eager to wed me, why does he not come himself and take the trouble to woo me?" (*Où est-il, le vieux Kilomètres? Pourquoi ne vient-il pas auprès de moi pour tenter sa chance?*)

Jean said that *Kilomètres Deboutish* was very busy and didn't have time for those things. He staggered on, telling what a wonderful husband *Kilomètres* would make. Finally Priscilla arched her eyebrows and said in a tremulous voice: "Why don't you speak for yourself, Jean?" (*A chacun son goût.*)

And so, on the fourth Thursday in November, American families sit down at a large table brimming with tasty dishes and for the only time during the year eat better than the French do.

No one can deny that *Le Jour de Merci Donnant* is a *grande fête* and no matter how well-fed American families are, they never forget to give thanks to *Kilomètres Deboutish*, who made this great day possible.

Yale Honors Stokowski

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 24 (AP).—Yale University honored conductor Leopold Stokowski, 89, yesterday with the Howland Memorial Prize for distinguished achievement in literature, the arts or government, the equivalent to an honorary degree.

Helen Gibson.

Trading at Cairo's camel market, Imbaba.

40-Day Walk to the Camel Market

By Helen Gibson

CAIRO (IHT).—Ahmed El Mahdi stood among his herd in the sandy paddock of Cairo's main stockyard. He had completed his second trail drive of the year and had 30 Egyptian pounds ($70) in the pocket of his white robe.

He felt that he had earned his salary: he had walked 100 camels 12 hours a day for 40 days across the desert from Sudan to central Egypt.

However, Ahmed El Mahdi's 100 camels represent only a small part of the annual turnover at Cairo's Imbaba market. Some 36,000 are sold every year, mostly for meat.

Camels can be bought for $90 to $100 in the Sudan but they fetch up to $460 in Cairo. The pay of camel boys who herd them across the desert hardly dents the profit margins of the herd owners, who fly first class between Khartoum and Cairo, restricting their exertions to seeing off and meeting their herds.

The camels come north via "The Forty," a route named for the 40 days it takes to walk across the desert between Khartoum and Assyut, in central Egypt. At Assyut, the camels are loaded onto trains, taken off outside Cairo and walked past the pyramids to Imbaba market. A Monday market under the palms at Kerdasa village, near the pyramids, takes Imbaba's camel overflow.

The roundup of herds grazed on southern plains, the long drive, the stockyard at the railhead is in the best of Wild West tradition. But the profits are not nearly as spectacular. In the heyday of cattle ranching, a man could average $20 to $30 at the Chicago railhead on a steer that was worth $1 or $2 in Texas.

At Imbaba market, hundreds of dun-colored camels, their necks branded with a number and their left front feet bent and tied under them, groan and hobble as merchants hustle, haggle and examine them.

The market's chief merchant, Said Said, dominated a group of arguing men with his impressive girth and fierce gestures with a whip. At his side, his son entered sales in a long ledger. Mr. Said makes $460,000 a year and his family permeates all branches of Cairo's camel business.

A high quality camel, that is, one especially good as food, can fetch as much as $460 while a poorer specimen might be sold as a work animal to a farmer for $330.

When the camels first arrive at Imbaba market, their humps are slack, the fatty tissue drained of its stored food. They are fattened up partly because the hump is considered one of the delicacies of camel meat.

Camels are still used throughout Egypt as draft animals. They can be seen in downtown Cairo carrying panniers of vegetables or charcoal. In the fields, they sometimes replace water buffalo to drag the wheel that draws irrigation water from canals to fields. Blindfolded, they walk round and round a mud track from sunup to sundown. An easier life is led by the 200 camels that carry tourists about the pyramids and sphinx.

The strongest camels are taken by the desert patrol police and often used to track hashish smugglers. With plenty of water (a camel's stomach holds more than a gallon in reserve), a camel can manage 100 miles a day, averaging 10 miles an hour, although 60 miles is considered a hard journey.

The sight of a camel rarely fails to evoke a certain twinge of excitement in Western visitors. Romance dies hard, in spite of such statements as that of Arthur Weigall, the British Egyptologist, about his snooty camel, Laura. "The fact that a camel has yellow teeth, a harelip, a hump, and corns, and suffers from halitosis, places the poor creature beyond the range of ordinary sympathy."

The Egyptians describe their camels with more kindness. They say that their supercilious expression is assumed because whereas the most pious human being knows only 99 of the 100 names for God, the camel knows the 100th.

PEOPLE: *A Hard Act To Follow?*

Jerry Lewis plays bottom banana to nobody, not even the President of the United States, and when the comedian followed **Richard M. Nixon** to the podium of a labor federation convention in Bal Harbour, Fla., he wasted no time in expressing his sentiments. "Fellow AFL-CIO members," said Lewis, "let me make myself perfectly clear. I am not happy being the second comedian to address this body. I must presume I am Act III." Wearing a bumper sticker reading "Nixon Is Thru in '72," Lewis continued, "My personal feeling was that Nixon's presence here had to be similar to Sadat asking to join B'nai B'rith."

* * *

Undeterred by rejection of their application for visas for South Vietnam, **Jane Fonda** and her anti-war variety show left Los Angeles Tuesday for a tour of military units in other parts of Asia. Jane, actor **Donald Sutherland** and 15 other performers expect to present the "Free the Army" show, an "alternative" to the traditional **Bob Hope** tour, in theaters, halls and bars outside military installations in Hawaii, Japan, the Philippines, Okinawa and Guam. "Soldiers have been giving our show standing ovations because it reflects how they feel," said Miss Fonda. "The majority are against the war, and we're saying, 'We're supporting you.' They will determine if we end the war by refusing to fight, as they have been doing." Asked who denied the visas for Vietnam, the actress said, "The Pentagon."

* * *

British Prime Minister **Edward Heath** makes his debut as an orchestral conductor today, rehearsing the 90 players of the London Symphony Orchestra for a gala concert at Royal Albert Hall to raise funds to cover the orchestra's operating and touring expenses. Heath, a gifted amateur musician and former chairman of the LSO trust, will put in about three hours of rehearsals, said a spokesman, adding that "He has expressly asked for nobody to see him at work; he has not had much time to practice since he became PM." Heath will conduct only one piece at the concert, the overture "Cockaigne" by Briton Sir Edward Elgar, which, appropriately enough, portrays a blissfully merrie England flowing with milk and honey, where the houses are made of barley sugar, the streets are paved with pastry, the shops dispense their merchandise free, and there is no unemployment problem.

AP.

Jane Fonda and Donald Sutherland meet the press before embarking for Asia with their anti-war show troupe.

* * *

SATISFACTORY: The condition of singer **Peggy Lee**, 51, in a Santa Monica hospital following a recurrence of a ten-year-old pneumonia condition which forced her to cancel her new show in New Orleans after only two days. FOUNDED: The Tonquish Creek Yacht Club, in Plymouth, Mich., by lawyer **Bob Delaney**, who stipulates that owners of boats may not belong. The 250-member club is named after a muddy creek six feet wide that runs mostly underground. "I've never been head of anything in my life," says the Commodore. "It's been great." PASSED UP: Each and every book in a Tel Aviv municipal library, by thieves who made off with 1,000 copies of Playboy magazine. GRANTED: By a Milan court, a divorce to Italian actress **Valentina Cortese** from American actor **Richard Basehart**, after an 11-year separation. DISQUALIFIED: As winner of Britain's "Million Dollar Legs" contest, **Dorothy Whitehead**, who was told to return her silver trophy and £500 cash award when it was discovered that at 33 she was three years over the age limit.

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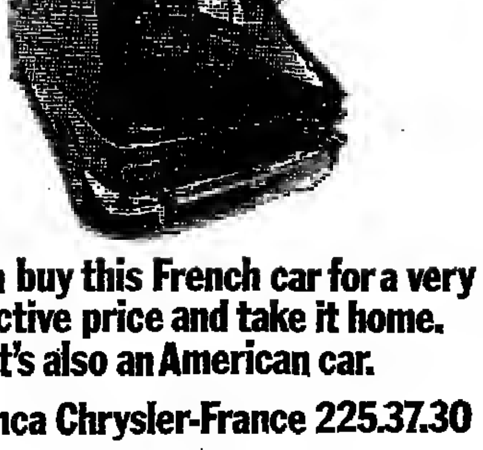

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International successful background (London - Monte Carlo - Milan) in: Fashion/Photo Services/Public & Press Relations/Editing/Audio-Visual Means. Please reply: Silvana Ugolini, Via Gentile Bellini 2, 20146 Milano, ITALY.

YOUNG GIRL CORRESPONDENT bilingual, French-English having office, telephone and car, high moral and professional references, desires to contact French or foreign companies (surveys, reporting, contacts, courier, etc.) for Cote d'Azur region. Write: FRANCE 1, ref. LB, 33 R. Montboudif, Paris-20

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